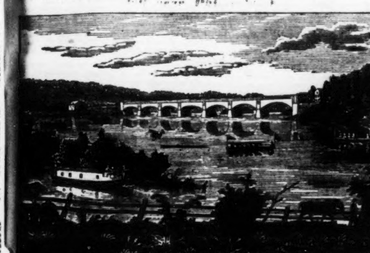
Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 28, 1836. Whole No. 774.

View of the Columbia Rail-Road Bridge, over the Schuylkill.



The construction of this bridge, designed to carry across the Schuylkill, the Philadelphia and Columbia Rail-road, was commenced in 1831, under the direction of the Canal Commissioners, the whole work being undertaken by the authority, and at the expense of the State. The first contractors made but little progress before they abandoned the undertaking, probably because they had not carefully ascertained the difficulties of the enterprise, and because their contract price was too low. The second contractors, for these or similar reasons, also gave up the work before any considerable progress had been made. It was then placed in the charge of Messrs. Dodd, Bishop & Brittan, by whom it was finally completed in 1834.

The design of the bridge was drawn by Major Long, assisted, as we understand, by H. R. Campbell, Esq. Mr. Babb was the sub-contractor for constructing the frame work. The dimensions of the bridge are as follows.

Whole length	1060 feet
Width	60 feet 6 inches
Height, above the water, about 62 feet.	
Height of the roof from the floor, about 15.	

Complaints have been made that the roof of the bridge is too low, as individuals seated on the top of burden cars are liable to accident in coming in contact with the upper frame work of the bridge. This defect may, however, be remedied by raising the roof. The frame work is neat and substantial, and the masonry of the piers remarkably imposing. The upper side of the bridge is occupied by two tracts of rails; the lower, or southern side is thrown open for vehicles, and the centre is appropriated to foot passengers.

The piers are six in number, besides the two abutments. They stand in a diagonal position to the stream. In sinking these piers, steam engines were used for pumping the water from the coffer dams. In excavating for the pier nearest the eastern shore, at the depth of thirty feet, the stump of a tree was found completely embedded in the soil. This fact may show that the course of the stream has been diverted, considerably, from its original channel. Below high water level the masonry was laid in Roman cement, rendering the work impervious to water.

The cost of the Bridge has been stated to us as follows.

Wood work	$45,000
Piers, average of each	10,000
Whole cost of piers and bridge	180,000

ELEGIAC STANZAS

*On the Death of Sarah M. S*****.*

As our bright summer-birds go back
To some more kindly, constant sky—
With buoyant wing on homeward track,
Singing sweet farewells as they fly—
Leaving us when our summer time
Would almost seem a southern clime;

So hast thou gone! thy pathway brief
Was here a garden-spot of flowers—
With not a fading flower or leaf,
To dim its green, luxuriant bowers,—
Where hope in constant sunshine played,
And, Eden like the future made.

'Tis sad, when our sweet birds away,
Flit from the colder breezes near;
But who, O! who would have them stay

[illegible]

LUCY STRATFORD.

...rior stood forth, the champion of the people's rights, and blew a blast upon the trump of Liberty, that stretched across the Atlantic, three thousand miles, and thence reverberated throughout an astonished world! What! that a handful of people, numbering at most but three millions, weak in resources, almost utterly unpracticed and unskilled in the rude arts of war, sequestered in the wilds of America, as yet without an ally, alone and all unfriended as we were, to be lead away by the vain and preposterous idea of forcibly (if necessary,) resisting the tyrannical and unjust encroachments of such a power as that of Great Britain?—a nation, almost numbering millions for our thousands both in population and wealth,—with an immense navy and practised standing army? It was not to be thought of for a moment. This was the cry of the tories here, and of many members of parliament and others of the mother country: and so indeed was it of many of our wise and some very good men in our own councils. But, alas! for regal sway, and happily for American emancipation, there were a few bold and de...

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BROOKS' LETTERS.

THINGS IN VENICE—AND ON THE ROAD.

[illegible]

THE JUVENILE PROFESSOR.

[illegible]

SCENES IN A MADHOUSE.

[The following striking account of a scene in the Bedlam of Paris, is extracted from a paper read at the Academy of Sciences by the son of the celebrated Pinel, describing an act of his father's which deserves everlasting honour for the wisdom, courage, and humanity which it displays.]

Towards the end of 1792, Pinel, after having many times urged the Government to allow him to unchain the maniacs of the Bicetre, but in vain, went himself to the authorities, and with much earnestness and warmth advocated the removal of this monstrous abuse. Couthon, a member of the commune, gave way to M. Pinel's arguments, and agreed to meet him at the Bicetre. Couthon then interrogated those who were chained, but the abuse he received, and the confused sounds of cries, vociferations, and clanking of chains, in the filthy and damp cells, made him recoil from Pinel's proposition. "You may do what you will with them (said he;) but I fear you will become their victim." Pinel instantly commenced his undertaking. There were about fifty whom he considered might without danger to the others be unchained, and he began by releasing twelve, with the sole precaution of having previously prepared the same number of strong waistcoats, with long sleeves, which could be tied behind the back if necessary. The first man on whom the experiment was to be tried was an English captain, whose history no one knew, as he had been in chains forty years. He was thought to be one of the most furious among them. His keepers approached him with caution, as he had, in a fit of fury, killed one of them on the spot with a blow from his manacles. He was chained more rigorously than any of the others. Pinel entered his cell unattended, and calmly said to him, "Captain, I will order your chains to be taken off, and give you liberty to walk in the court, if you will promise me to behave well, and injure no one." "Yes, I promise you (said the maniac;) but you are laughing at me—you are all too much afraid of me." "I have six men (said Pinel) ready to enforce my commands, if necessary. Believe me then, on my word, I will give you your liberty if you will put on this waistcoat."

He submitted to this willingly, without a word. His chains were removed, and the keepers retired, leaving the door of his cell open. He raised himself many times from his seat, but fell again on it, for he had been in a sitting posture so long, that he had lost the use of his legs. In a quarter of an hour he succeeded in maintaining his balance, and with tottering steps came to the door of his dark cell. His first look was...

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NEW BRIGHTON AND BEAVER
Town Lots, for sale.

NEW BRIGHTON is one of the most flourishing towns, west of the Allegheny mountains. It is situated on the Falls of Beaver River, about four miles from its junction with the Ohio, at its most northern bend and nearest approach to Lake Erie—28 miles from Pittsburg.

The Water Power at these Falls is prodigious, sufficient to work 1,000 run of stones, and can be cheaply applied. From the advantages of soil, climate, water and internal improvements, completed or rapidly progressing, it must inevitably soon become one of the greatest manufacturing places in the United States—already about 20 manufactories are established, and arrangements are making for increasing them.

The town of New Brighton is located on a beautiful plain, rising in terraces from the water, and is in every respect a delightful place of residence.

The canal from the Ohio to Erie, which is completed 36 miles, and the remainder to be speedily finished, passes through the town. The Mahoning, or Cross Cut Canal, now progressing, forms a junction with this at Newcastle, and connects the great Ohio Canal which empties into Lake Erie at Cleaveland. The Sandy and Beaver Canal, and the continuation of Pennsylvania Canal from Pittsburg will also form a junction with this canal at the mouth of Big Beaver.

Rail roads from the mouth of Big Beaver to Conneaut, to Cleveland to Ashtabula, to Erie, (all flourishing towns on Lake Erie,) and to Pittsburg, have been authorized by laws, and a connection with the great southern New York rail road is projected, all forming a grand combination of internal improvements, centering in one point, (at this place) will speedily give to it commercial as well as manufacturing advantages, not known in any other section of country. Mechanics, Builders and Manufacturers are wanted, and will find it a most advantageous location.

It is believed by well informed persons, that New York and Philadelphia will contend at this central point, for the great and rapidly increasing trade of the Western States—that this is the nearest and best point for New York business to reach the Ohio—and citizens of New York have purchased largely with that view.

The grain from a part of Ohio and west Pennsylvania will be brought to Beaver Falls to be floured, and for a market either to Philadelphia, to New Orleans, or to the lakes. An immense coal trade to supply the towns on the Ohio, the Mississippi, and on the waters of the Lakes, will find in the Beaver Valley the source of its supplies—and all other produce will diverge from this focus to all the points of the compass.

The extraordinary advantages which centre here may be surveyed, by consulting the maps, internal improvements by legislative enactments, the manufacturing power, the inexhaustible deposits of bituminous coal, the rich soil of the surrounding country, and the minerals under the soil.

The prices of lots and land is at present moderate, but they are increasing rapidly,—capital was only wanted to develope the advantages of the location and the establishment of a Branch of the United States Bank, which is soon to take place, will remedy the evil heretofore felt.

Letters from a distance (post paid), addressed to M. T. C. GOULD, Agent, New Brighton, (Fallston Post-office,) Beaver County, Pa. or to the undersigned, will be attended to.

SAM'L C. ATKINSON,
Office Saturday Evening Post, 36 Carter's Alley
ap 30—tf Philadelphia.

Single Copies of the S. E. Post,

ARE LEFT FOR SALE, AT

McMakin's N. L. News Room, 213 N. Third st.
Snyder's Bookstore, Second, above Pine street.
Morgan's do. No. 17 South Third street,
Carlisle's do. 78 Race street.
John Wise's Boot and Shoe store, 444 Market street.
Mrs. McWilliam's Variety Store, 83 N. Fifth street
Wm. Bersch's Grocery, corner Fifth and Jackson st.

Saturday Evening Post.

MAY 28, 1836.

"To avoid these evils, it appears to me that the most safe, just, and federal disposition which could be made of the Surplus Revenue, would be its apportionment among the several States, according to the ratio of representation."—[President Jackson's Message to Congress, 1829.]

Several of our contemporaries have been drawing the attention of the public to a great evil, which falls most mercilessly on its enterprising publishers. It is the ruinous system of credits which has crept into fashion with too many of our subscribers, and which renders us too often a prey to the designing and the wicked. This system in common honesty and consideration requires a thorough reform. The labour, the anxiety, the expense which an indefatigable publisher incurs to administer to the wants and the gratifications of the reading portion of the community, can scarcely be imagined by them. How cheerless then for him to look at the end of the year to the black list of defaulters, who when payment is required have vanished, and are to be seen no more. Scarcely a week passes in which some returned paper from some dishonest subscriber is not handed to us, with an intimation that the party has gone to Texas or elsewhere. If those who can pay their contributions would do so, there would be no room for "professed patrons" to exercise their disgraceful propensities.

In conclusion—we have already been to a great expense for our subscribers, and we are now about to make a great outlay of capital to administer still more largely to their pleasures; and it will be an imperative duty on their part to be punctual with us. None have done more for them than we have—we have spared no expense—we have been most lavish in our provisions for all, and the least we can expect, and the least that will satisfy us in return, will be that strict fulfilment of those obligations which all subscribers understand and enter into when they record their names upon our books.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEAS.

It will be recollected that a week or two since, we announced that Congress had passed a bill, authorizing an appropriation for a survey and exploring expedition to the South Sea. The sum appropriated ($300,000) is truly munificent, and the country at large may anticipate most important results from the survey. It is the first movement of our government towards extending the boundaries of our maritime knowledge, and the effect will be, to give greater certainty to the calculations of American navigators, and place our commerce, and the lives of our seamen beyond the reach of those dangers, which now retard the enterprising efforts of our citizens in those seas. It is to be hoped the result will fully justify Congress in the measures adopted, and warrant still more extensive researches in waters, sailed over by our merchantmen and whalers.

From the speech of Mr. Hamer of Ohio, we gather that the principal features of the expedition will be, to ascertain with accuracy the latitude and longitude of important places visited; to correct the position of reefs and islands upon the charts, and to give place to new ones; to explore harbours, and point out places for obtaining wood, water, and provisions; to make observations tending to throw new light upon the obscure laws which govern the Magnet; to open an intercourse with the natives, and to cause our flag to be known and respected in those seas; and that a scientific Corps will be connected with the survey, whose duty it will be to prosecute discoveries in the Animal and Vegetable Kingdom, examine into the mineralogical character of the places visited, and by harmonious action in connection with the naval department—acquire a mass of valuable information, calculated to enrich our commerce; to give new vigor to enterprize; to enlarge the boundaries of science, and to increase our national renown.

THEATRICAL.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Yankee Hill has been playing at this establishment, on Wednesday Mrs. Balls took her first benefit, it was full and elegantly attended. Messrs. Balls and Abbott, and Andrews who came expressly from Boston, played on the occasion, and afforded a rich and rare treat for the lovers of sterling acting. We never saw Mrs. Balls play better; she sustained her parts in "All in the Wrong," to the life, and Balls was completely himself, all dignity, grace and elegance. He is the only light comedian on the stage either in this or the old country. Mr. Andrews's reception was very flattering, and his performance of Luke, in "Luke the Labourer" absolutely terrific, from the fearful reality he threw into the character.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Murdoch is still playing here, a new tragedy has been produced called "Carsadora or the Exile's Oath." Wednesday the liberal manager gave a benefit in aid of the Texians, for which a list of talent volunteered their services. Mr. Wemyss is deserving the greatest praise.

SANTA ANNA.

It is now pretty generally believed that Santa Anna is a prisoner of Houston's and that the Mexicans have sustained a very considerable defeat—still from the many marvellous accounts of the event which have cloaked the whole affair with an air of miracle, it is not universally believed. Our impression is that all the reports received of the engagement have been greatly exaggerated, but that Santa Anna is certainly a prisoner. A private letter from Washington states that an official confirmation has been received from Houston himself. Great rejoicings are about to be made in New York, to commemorate the Mexican general's downfall. But the face of affairs are not yet of any very promising nature, for taking for granted the defeat and capture of Santa Anna, there are still 3,000 Mexicans in the field, under able and efficient commanders, and 5,000 more ready to join them. We wait anxiously the event.

FLORIDA.

In another column under its proper head will be found the full particulars of the inhuman massacres perpetrated by the Creek Indians, horrors crowd upon horrors, more thickly than ever. The papers are one continuous record of desolation—suffering and blood.

A TAIL WITHOUT A HEAD.

The New York Common Council are greatly distressed, they want a President, but at present have little chance of getting one—for the equally matched Whig and Van Buren men mustering precisely the same numbers, eight in each chamber, and so they meet and argue for a head—and separate without one, and then meet and argue again and again, separate with the same result. How long this body will exist without its head is for the learned to divine—

"When Greek meets Greek then comes the tug of war."

NAVAL APPRENTICES.

A subject of the greatest national importance is about to be agitated in Congress. It is a proposition to provide by a system of naval apprenticeship—able and efficient seamen to serve their country—as emergencies may—and sooner or later *must* require. It is proposed to enact that the "crews of every vessel shall at all times comprise a certain number of apprentices, to be brought up and instructed in their duty as sailors under suitable regulations." The benefits arising from such a procedure are incalculable—they must be obvious to every one, and we trust that the voice of the nation will be heard advocating the measure. We shall recur to this subject at an early period.

THE PHILADELPHIA BOOK

Which has been announced as in course of publication, is now in the hands of the binder, and will be issued in a very few days. We have glanced over the table of contents, and recognize among the contributors therein named, many of our most approved and popular writers, judging from our knowledge of the taste of the compiler. We may expect a rich intellectual feast in this volume, which will be found an excellent companion for a leisure hour, whilst at the same time an insight may be obtained of the peculiarities of the style of our countrymen. We shall on its publication lay some extracts before our readers.

THE CHINESE LADY.—The enterprising proprietor of the American Museum, corner of 5th and Chesnut sts. has engaged for one week only, the Chinese Lady, whose little feet attracted so much attention during her previous exhibition in our city. Her stay is limited, as she is positively to sail for Canton, in a week or two. Her levee is to be on Monday evening.

Mr. Harrington, the celebrated ventriloquist, will close his performance this evening. Those who have not seen him should go to-night.

An inquest was held on the 20th inst. by Alderman Cannon, on the body of a man found floating in the Delaware opposite Maiden street, Kensington. By papers, &c. found in the case of a watch, which was taken from the pocket of the deceased, information was obtained which led to the recognition of the body, as that of a respectable and industrious citizen, named William Mather, late sexton of the German Reformed Church in Race near Fourth street, who very mysteriously disappeared on the evening of December 26th, 1835. The verdict of the jury was, that he was found drowned. Cause unknown to the jury.

PHILADELPHIA BANK.

We learn by the Inquirer that an important improvement is contemplated with regard to this institution, now located in Fourth street, a few feet below Chesnut. It is the intention of the stockholders to take down the present building forthwith, and erect a new and splendid edifice of white marble in its place, the new building to front on Chesnut and Fourth streets; the bank to occupy the upper stories, and the lower story to be divided into four splendid stores. This, in our view, will constitute one of the most important and imposing improvements in Philadelphia. While the new work is in progress, the residence of the former Cashier will be occupied by the bank.

We may add that the Directors of the institution, a few days since, voted a service of plate to J. B. Trevor, Esq. the present efficient and capable cashier, for his successful exertions in obtaining from the legislature an extension of the charter of the bank. He really deserved a more substantial token of approbation, than was awarded to Mr. Lewis of the Girard Bank, who received 200 shares of stock, worth about $12000.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, May 23.

In committee it was determined not to receive the return of taxables from Philadelphia County as made this year, but to reduce it to the number that was returned seven years ago, by that means throwing away about ten thousand taxables for the county alone, alleging that the enumeration was illegal. It has also been determined to make Columbia, Northumberland, and Schuylkill a district, and to elect one Senator. The committee is ordered by the House of Representatives to report on Wednesday.

The Senate have voted a resolution to adjourn on the 10th *sine die*. In the House, the day for adjournment is fixed for Monday 6th June.

An act incorporating the 'Present Retreat,' and relative to the sale of property belonging to St. John's Church, in Norristown. No. 5, 'An act relating to lunatics and habitual drunkards, and No. 7, an act relating to domestic attachments passed a final reading.

The following bills passed committee of the whole—bill No. 9, civil code, 'An act relating to the commencement of the action; No. 12. An act in relation to the attachments of ships and vessels; and No. 14. An act relative to actions of replevin.

THE GREAT RAIL ROAD.

The following is from the Beaver Argus of the 12th inst:—

At a meeting held in this borough on the 8th day of March last, a Convention was recommended to be held at Bedford, on the last Tuesday in July next, to make such an expression as to arouse the public mind to the importance of an early completion of a continuous line of Rail Road from Philadelphia to Lake Erie, and delegates were appointed to represent this county. The proposition has excited but little attention so far, but we have strong hopes that such will no longer be the case. Westmoreland has appointed three delegates, (Col. Mendell, Joseph Moorhead and Robert Graham; and Bedford and Franklin are making movements for the same object. We hope the other counties of the Commonwealth will take up the matter, and appoint delegates to the Convention, that a full expression of public sentiment may be obtained. The movements of other states to control the trade of the west, and the certainty of their success, if Pennsylvania remains inactive, should incite us to renewed exertion and increased energy, that we may secure the prize to ourselves. We commend this matter to the attention of Philadelphians particularly, and ask them to see that meeting, while the Baltimoreans and New Yorkers are strongly pushing out Rail Roads, parallel with Canals, to the Ohio, and to the Lake.

How to repent in Sack-cloth and Ashes.—Make a love match and run away to be married.

The following letter extracted from the Philadelphia Gazette, brings us the melancholy and much regretted tidings of the death of the Hon. Edward Livingston.

Steamboat Independence,
May 24, 1836.

The Hon. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, late Minister to France, was taken on Saturday last, with a billious cholic, supposed to be induced by drinking freely of ice water, and *died* on Monday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. His funeral will take place on Wednesday, from his country residence, in Red Hook, Duchess county. Yours, &c.

ALEXANDER H. SCHULTZ.

Beaver and Conneaut Rail Road.—The Commissioners of the Beaver and Conneaut Rail Road assembled in this borough on Wednesday last. We have no official account of their proceedings; but learn that a committee was appointed to confer with a Committee of the Ohio Company, and make arrangements to engage an Engineer to survey the route. A Committee was likewise appointed to collect funds to defray the expense of running the line. After the survey and estimates are made, it is the intention of the Commissioners to open books immediately, and we entertain the hope that the stock will be promptly taken up.

The Conneaut Gazette states that the opening of books on the Ohio end has been deferred until the survey now commenced there is completed. The editors speak confidently of a sufficient subscription to complete the line. There seems to be no doubt now of the early construction of this road.—*Beaver Argus.*

Of the practibility of this route, it is unnecessary to say a word, to any one who has ever travelled on the first range. To others it is only necessary to say, it is an uninterrupted level. It may be safely said, that for ease of construction, there is not a route between the Lake and Ohio, interposing so few obstacles as this. There is scarce a declivity in the general surface from one end to the other, but may be passed without grading or embankments.

The distance to the probable place of crossing the state line is about 50 miles, thence to Beaver the southern termination 45, making the whole distance about 90 miles. It is estimated that the cost to the state line, will not exceed the sum of $250,000. This sum may be safely subscribed, by those living on and near the contemplated line of the road, and be the richer for the investment in the rise of real estate and there cannot be a doubt, the stock will be productive of high profits. The harbor at the northern termination, to say the least, is not inferior to any other. In its course south, it intersects the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canal and the New Castle and Freeport Rail Road at New Castle. Beaver is the terminating point of the Sandy and Beaver Canal, and the Erie Canal and on the Ohio River, from whence boats run daily to Pittsburg. Of the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing privileges of Beaver, we have often spoken, we will now only add that every day but strengthens our opinions of its importance.—*Conneaut Gaz.*

CONSPIRACY AND WHOLESALE SWINDLING.

Some of the "knowing ones" of Wall street, have lately made a new and successful move for the robbery of the industrious portion of our citizens. It is a well known fact that a number of the Ohio and Michigan Banks have during the past year, made arrangements to redeem their notes in Wall street, at about the same rate of discount as charged on bills of our own state banks. This was a good arrangement enough, and our business men were perfectly satisfied with the notes of the western bank who had their city agents. Although these broker agents were receiving a handsome profit for keeping the Ohio and Michigan bills in circulation among us, still they had another object in view which at the time was little thought of. Having obtained for these banks a fair credit in the community, and having fairly rendered the city inundant with their notes, they then refused to redeem the paper as usual, stating that their agencies had ceased. The consequence of this is that every business man, if he now take the Ohio and Michigan money (and one can scarcely get any other) must lose five per cent. discount.

It is a singular circumstance that these agencies should have been discontinued just at the moment of a heavy pressure in the money market. Any body can see through this barefaced, pickpocket contrivance.

When the scarcity of money shall have subsided, men of business will not be willing to get their notes at 60 days discounted, and receive these 5 per cent. bills as par money. Then will the gentlemen robbers of Wall street reduce the discount to 1 per cent. again. It is a matter of astonishment to us that the enlightened citizens of New York should thus quietly suffer themselves to be imposed upon. By such, and similar tricks, are the money-brokers of this city amassing immense fortunes; and a large proportion of our business community are aware of the fact; nevertheless, the employment and resources of the shavers increase from year to year.

Good Advice.—Let every mechanic and business man refuse to take bills payable out of the city. We especially caution working men against keeping bank bills of any description long in their possession. City bills you can get silver and gold for, at almost any bank. Master workmen should always pay off in specie.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Capital Charge.—An examination took place yesterday before Judge Betts of the U. S. District Court of a case of alleged fraud on the Sea Insurance company of New York, the penalty attached to which in case of conviction is death, or under another section of the law it is a fine of $1000, and ten years imprisonment.

The parties under examination were Minrad Stinson, and William Dunning, the master and mate of the brig Sultana, and Gorham Holmes, and Ebenezer Morehouse the owners or otherwise intersected in said brig. The charge was that of destroying the Sultana at sea.

The testimony went to show that the Sultana, her cargo and freight were insured at the above office, for $23,000, and that on the 20th December last, while on a pretended voyage to Monte Video, in lat. 37½, lon. 63, her masts having been previously sprung for the purpose, her rigging was cut away, and the masts went by the board. She was afterwards set fire to and burnt. This was done when the ship Hobart from Charleston for Leghorn was in sight, which vessel went to the relief of the crew and took them on board.

At the close of the examination, application was made to the court to bail the defendants, and judge Betts consented to take bail for them in the sum of $10,000 each, which Messrs. Holmes and Morehouse procured, and were set at liberty.—The captain and mate, not being able to procure bail to that amount, were committed.

Nothing appeared to implicate Messrs. Allen and Paxson in the criminal part of the affair.

Letter from a citizen of Georgia to a member of Congress, dated

COLUMBUS, 10th May, 1835.

It is with feelings of deep sympathy that I address you. Our Alabama neighbours are now pouring into this city with the greatest possible precipitation. Several men, women, and children are picked up, wandering in the forest, not able to tell who their parents were. Such a state of misery and distress I never before witnessed. Nothing, as yet, has been done by the Alabama Military. The Indians are going from one plantation to another, destroying every thing that they cannot convert to their use. The head chief has been waited on by some of our citizens to know the intentions of the Indians; and he stated, unequivocally, they were determined on war, and that he could not prevent it; and for us to be on our guard. It is somewhat feared our city will be attacked by them. At this moment we are poorly provided for defence, but hope to be in a few days. All those fine farms which a few days ago promised so much reward to the owners are deserted; the fencing thrown down, the inmates of the house either killed or run away, they present now nothing but a dreary waste. The time has now arrived when nothing short of conquest and immediate *removal*, or *extermination*, will give peace and stability to our agricultural neighbors."

[Columbus is on the eastern bank of the Chattahooche, the river which divides Georgia from Alabama. Fort Mitchell is on the west bank of the same river, about 15 miles above Columbus.—*Nat. Intel.*

R. K. Call Governor of Florida, has issued a heart-stirring address. He says:—

"We are left for the present to our own resources. Shall we remain quietly at home, until our slumbers are broken by the midnight yell of the savages, and our houses are consumed over us, or shall we meet the enemy in the field, and drive him back from our settlements. The alternative is placed before us, and we cannot hesitate in the choice. If the frontier settlements are destroyed, the tide of war and conflagration will still advance, until the last house within our limits shall have fallen by the hands of the savage, and Florida becomes once more a wilderness. Let us then to arms, and organize a sufficient force for our protection, until we can receive the assistance of the government. One hundred and sixty mounted riflemen are immediately required for the defence of Middle Florida. They will be furnished by the different counties in the following proportions: Jackson county 25, Gadsden 35, Leon 50, Jefferson 25, Hamilton and Madison 25.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The workmen have commenced pulling down the markets on High street, preparatory to the construction of the Rail Road.

A convention of Editors has been held at Albany, Mr. Hyatt of the Lockport Balance, was chosen President, and Mr. Cushman of the Newburg Telegraph, Secretary. They passed a resolution to petition Congress to pass a law authorizing newspapers to be transported by mail in the counties where they are published free of postage, and another in relation to coining gold dollars for the convenience of editors who most frequently receive their subscriptions by mail.

Louisa Rail Road.—We take great pleasure in announcing that the Louisa rail road company now stands incorporated. In a few days the commissioners may be expected to give public notice of the fact, and to call a general meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of appointing the President and Directors.—*Richmond Enq.*

United States Bank.—The first return of the U. S. Bank under the auspices, stands thus. Bills discounted $17,998,398. Discounts on bank stock $2,951,512. Do. on other securities $18,914,952. Real Estate $1,196,103. Profit and Loss 8,765,520 dolls. Deposites 2,194,231 dolls.

Major Gen. Jessup left Washington on the 21st inst. for the South. He assumes the command of the Southern Department, and will conduct the campaigns against the Indians.

The Woods are exchanging their *notes* for *gold*, at the Park, to a very pretty *tune*.

The robbers of Paris have recently made a heavy run on the shops of the watchmakers. They say, "Time is money."

A Veteran Duellist.—Marshal Moncey, (Duke of Corneglianо, from Napoleon,) who recently challenged Marshal Maison, is 87 years of age—not the less able, he says, to hold a pistol.

Strike.—The laborers in Albany struck on the 23d inst. for higher wages. Their wages were recently raised to 7 or 8 shillings a day—they now demand nine.

Two Full Moons.—It may perhaps be worthy of remark that two full moons fall to the lot of this month; viz. on the 1st and 30th. This is a rare occurrence and the weather wise ascribe to it the present unseasonably cool temperature.—*Charleston Courier.*

One of the leading journals at Paris, foolishly contends that an alliance between Great Britian and France becomes the more necessary from the grasping ambition of Russia and the United States.

There were once 100 free cities in Europe: there are now but four—Hamburg, Bremen, Lubeck, and Frankfort. Cracow, which has just succumbed to Russian domination, would have made a fifth.

The dwelling house of John Light, of Fishkill, was burned on the 22d inst. while the family were at church. Loss $3,600. No insurance.

On Wednesday of last week, Abraham Edwards, of East-Hampton, while furling the maintopsail of the ship Thorn, at Sagharbor, fell overboard, striking his head against the davit, which fractured the skull. He lingered in a senseless situation until the next evening, and expired.

The first arrival at Quebec this season, either from sea or by the river, was on the 11th of May.—The first arrival was the steamboat *Canada*, from Montreal, this vessel arrived in the morning. In the afternoon, the ship *Canada*, arrived from Greenock.

Accident by Lightning.—A span of horses, belonging to John A. Tower, of Duanesburgh, were killed by lightning, on Monday the 16th inst. The man ploughing with the team, was seriously injured.

The butchers of Cincinnati are still on the strike, and consequently neither beef nor mutton is to be had at the market house. Covington on the other side of the river is growing fat upon the difference between the people and the butchers of its neighbor.

Benjamin Venters, a farmer, on Swift Creek near Newbern, N. C. has been murdered, supposed by one of his negroes, who is committed for trial. His skull had been split, and his collar bone broken, supposed by an axe.

The Type Foundry, at Buffalo, on Lake Erie, is said to do more business than any other in the union.

Emigration.—The Buffalo Daily Star of May 16 states that the probable increase of business through that port, over last year, notwithstanding the pressure in the money market, and the consequent check upon migrating operations, is estimated by some at not less than fifty per cent. By some it is even set higher.

A fair banter.—A certain quizzical fellow pretty well known about town, issues the following challenge, which we hope to see entered into the Sporting Calender. He says he can stand at the corner of the business street—spend more time in ogling the ladies—spurt more tobacco juice—assume more attitudes—make more witty observations—roar out the loudest—and give himself more airs than any six *gentlemen* in the "city of monuments."—*Balt. Transcript.*

We know not whether the genius above referred to be indeed superior, in the *accomplishments* which he enumerates, to any "six" gentlemen in the "city of monuments," but we feel assured that there are in this city, many *single* gentlemen—bloods of the first water—who are a full match for him, and we shall not be greatly surprised if some of them forthwith accept the challenge.—*Trans.*

An eastern paper estimates that at least one hundred thousand dollars have been drawn from Franklin county, in Massachusetts, since the first of March by emigrants and others to be invested in the west, and that the drawing still continues at the rate of from eight to ten thousand a week. Franklin county has an agricultural population consisting of about 30,000 souls.

A writer in the Gazette de France, attempts to prove by genealogical facts, that the Duke of Angouleme is the legitimate heir to the British throne, to the exclusion of the Hanoverian electorate.

The bill to abolish military flogging in the British army has been lost, by a vote of 212 to 95.

A number of the ringleaders engaged in the late riot that took place in New York on Sunday last, have been arrested and committed for trial.

The Albany Advertiser states that money is worth two per cent. a month in that city.

A gentleman one morning last week, asked a little barefoot boy, what his mother did for a living: "She eats cold victuals sir," was the reply.

Pretty Good.—"What dat you pic up dere Sambo?" Dollar Pompey." Well just leff 'em down again. I only put 'em dare to try you."

A gentleman met another in the street, who was ill of a consumption, and accosted him thus—"Ah! my friend you *walk* slow." "Yes," replied the man, "but I am *going* fast."

A Thaw changing Winter into Spring.—At Hobartville, Maine, Mr. Edward *Spring* was recently married to Miss Margaret *Winter*, by the Rev. Thomas *Thaw*.

Twelve or thirteen cases of small pox, and several deaths, have occurred at Salmon Falls, within the last week. Hon. Jabez Bradbury, a member of the Executive Council of Maine, and his daughter, were among the victims.

A Church Burnt.—The Presbyterian church in the town of Jefferson, Schoharie Co. N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the night of the 11th inst. undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

It is safer to learn than to teach; and he who conceals his opinion has nothing to answer for. Inquire often, but judge rarely, and thou wilt not often be mistaken.

To prevent mortification or Inflammation.—Take dry clay, wet it with sharp vinegar, and make a plaster, and lay it on the part affected, of the thickness of a quarter or half an inch.

The Yankees outdone.—A London paper says: The model of an invention is now exhibiting in this city, by which speed of 100 miles an hour may be obtained on a rail road without the use of steam!

As we anticipated Nina Lassave, the one-eyed *chere amie* of Fieschi, or some substitute, become an object of curiosity in London, and has, by some speculators on the credulity of John Bull opened a French fancy bazaar in the Lowther Arcade.

Droll, though not very logical or conclusive, was the reply of the tipsy Irishman, who, as he supported himself by the iron railings of Merrion square, was advised by a passenger to betake himself home. "Ah, now, be aisy; is'nt it going round and round, and when I see my own door come up, wont I pop into it in a jiffy?"

A *Mint Julep* as described by the Boston Transcript: "It was a luxury even to look at the chrystal drops stolen from the invisible air, and made palpable to the touch as they sprang into being on the cold icy bosom of the transparent goblet, and mingled their tiny bodies into sparkling rivulets, like living streams gushing from a moss clad rock shaded by copse wood."

Temper.—If we consider how much the comfort or uneasiness of all around us depends on the state of our temper, we should surely endeavor to render it sweet and accommodating.

The New Yorkers have resolved to raise the handsome sum of $10,000, to be expended in printing books for the blind.

Fire.—A fire broke out on the 13th inst. a large brick building in Court street, occupied by B. Blaney, grate manufacturer.

John Bacon, druggist, and —— Redding, painter. Blaney is insured at the Merchants' office. Bacon is insured $1,000—damages $2,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The premises of Mr. Rice, Leverick st. were also attempted to be fired.—*Boston paper.*

Mr. Robert Sinclair, at his nursery, near Baltimore, has three acres of young peach trees, and 15,000 plants of the Chinese Mulberry, under glass.

Robbery.—A Frenchman named Jean Cucula, a passenger on board ship Alabama, arrived here from New Orleans on the 22d inst. robbed a fellow passenger of a box containing a thousand Mexican dollars.—Mr. Dubalin, the gentleman robbed, immediately gave notice of the fact to Justice Bloodgood, who despatched several officers in search of the Frenchman and his booty. It was not long before he was brought into the police office dressed in a new suit of clothes, with the metal, of which Mr. Dubalin had been divested, transmitted, with the aid of Midas, into gold. Having no defence to make, Monsieur was ordered into the jaws of the Lyons.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Shipwreck.—The barque Prudent, Captain Moriarty, from Mobile for this port, with a cargo of cotton, consigned to Messrs. Putman & Slocum, got ashore on Absecum Bar, on the 21st ult. The vessel remained tight up to the 23d—her rudder was injured—she was then expected to be got off, but the wind was very fresh from N. E. all yesterday, which will probably injure her.—About 200 bales of cotton have been saved, of which 82 have been brought to this city. The lighters Walter R. Jones, Schenck, and Rival, Meeks, have taken down anchors and cables. Vessel and cargo insured in Wall street.

New regulations of Postage.—By the newly proposed Post Office law, the price of postage on letters is considerably altered and reduced, as follows: For every single letter, not exceeding fifty miles; five cents; over fifty and not exceeding one hundred miles; ten cents; over one hundred and not exceeding two hundred miles, fifteen cents; over two hundred and not exceeding four hundred miles, twenty cents; over four hundred and not exceeding eight hundred miles, twenty-five cents; over eight hundred miles, thirty cents; double these rates for two pieces, and so on, *provided*, that all letters and packets of one ounce or more, shall be charged as single for every quarter of an ounce.

Singular and most infamous Outrage.—A man named Matthias Hanion, a huxter, residing at 50 Ridge-street, was held to bail yesterday, by order of Judge Irving, in the sum of $1000, to answer, in damages, for an indecent and disgraceful outrage alleged to have been committed by him (in concert with a woman named Sarah Coles,) upon the person of a young female named Caroline Hays, the daughter of Mr. Israel Hays, coach maker, of 226 Stanton st. Hanion is a married man, having a numerous family, and the circumstances of the outrage with which he is charged are of too infamous and revolting a nature for publication.—*N. Y. Trans.*

Brig Jane.—The captain of the Jane reports the following:—The Jane was detained at Matamoras 26 days by order of General Fernandez—the neutrality of the American flag insulted: the sails of the vessel unbent and taken ashore—the captain imprisoned and otherwise most grossly maltreated, for what cause he could not learn, he having complied with every requisition of the Mexican government, and possessing previous to his detention every paper required by that government, and his order for the pilot to take him to sea.

Capt. Williams also states that a revolution had taken place in Mexico.

Disturbances in Mexico.—The Cincinnati Post of May 11th says, that a gentleman direct from the city of Mexico informs them that the death of Gen. Barregan, president *pro tem*, had occasioned great confusion at the Capitol. All was anarchy and uproar. Riots and murders were common in the streets. The Swedish consul's house was robbed, and himself murdered; a priest headed the mob who perpetrated the deed. Santa Anna had not yet left the Army on the 15th of April, but it was thought he would hasten to the Capitol on hearing of the state of affairs there. The liberal party were secretly engaged in exciting a revolutionary movement, and were expected daily to break into hostilities. The less wary did not hesitate openly to denounce Santa Anna and his government.

Trial for Bigamy.—Cornelius Austin was convicted at the Oyer and Terminer in Rochester last week for bigamy. He first married in Clinton county, and afterwards married a very respectable young woman in Brighton, Monroe county. His villainy however, was soon discovered. On his trial he set up rather a singular defence, which was, that at the time he married in Clinton co, he had then a wife alive in the state of Vermont, therefore, the first marriage alleged in the indictment must be an unlawful marriage. The lawyers say, that had he succeeded in proving this, he must have been acquitted on the indictment as it stood—but he failed in establishing his defence, and the Court sentenced him to four years hard labor in the State Prison.—*Com. Adv.*

Melancholy Occurrence.—At a military training on Saturday last, a man named *William Russel*, while standing in the ranks fired his gun, which it is said had nothing but powder and a wad, and consequently done no injury—he loaded a second time, and unhappily left the ramrod in and again fired. The ramrod entered the left breast of a young man named *Alexander Evans*, who was standing at the distance of about ten steps, passed above the heart through a large artery, and lodged against the spine, he walked but a few steps, and spoke two or three words and died in a few minutes. We forbear saying any thing further touching this unhappy affair. Russel being imprisoned to await his trial.—*Beaver Argus.*

SERIOUS RIOT IN MARYLAND—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

The following is from the Baltimore Patriot:

We learn from the passengers who arrived in the steamboat from Philadelphia, last Tuesday evening, that on Saturday last, a serious riot took place in Charlestown, Cecil county Md., among some of the labourers engaged on the Wilmington and Susquehanna Rail Road. It appears that a fair, which is held annually in that village, took place on Saturday, and that many of the labourers on the rail road attended. Offence having been given to them by a man at the fair, they made an attack on him, and he sought shelter in a grocery store, kept by a man named Rivers, who refused to give him up to their earnest demands. They immediately commenced stoning the house, and the proprietor, barring the door and windows, retreated up stairs; and having several fire arms, he, assisted by a few friends, discharged several volleys among them, which killed five and wounded eight or ten others. The rioters then immediately dispersed.

DESPERATE RIOTS.

On Saturday afternoon a number of Irish labourers employed at the new buildings in the burnt district, commenced a dispute on the subject of Irish sectional antipathies, which terminated in a regular fight, in the course of which one of the parties by the name of Edward Kearney, took from his pocket a knife with which he stabbed three of his opponents. One of them, named James McDermott, of 118 Mulberry st., was so badly wounded in the abdomen that his bowels protruded from the wound. The injured men were conveyed to the hospital. McDermott's case is considered very dangerous. Kearney was arrested and lodged in prison, to await the result of his brutality.

An Irish Row.—Supposed to be a continuation of that which happened on Saturday afternoon in the burnt district, took place yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, in Prince street, near the Cathedral. The contending parties fought with the fury of tigers; several of the combatants were badly injured, and we understand that one was so much hurt that he died in the course of the day.

The foregoing is from the Courier of this morning. We regret that we have to add another to the list of crimes of the same character. About 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a number of Irishmen who were drinking in a grocery store in Cherry street, had some difficulty among themselves, which soon came to blows. The Sunday peace officer, Mr. Reeves, who was in the neighborhood, attempted to quell the disturbance, but was soon knocked down, and severely injured. Some of the citizens who were looking on, seeing Reeves on the ground, attempted to raise him, when they were attacked by a large party of the rioters. The latter had the whole field to themselves for some time, and gave loud cheers at their success.

Matters did not remain long in this situation; a large party of citizens rallied, headed by Alderman Wheeler, of the Thirteenth Ward, and one or two captures were made, but not until the windows of five or six houses, some of them of three stories, were completely demolished. The Mayor, with a detachment of watchmen, arrived on the ground, and finally order was restored.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

LATE FROM THE PACIFIC.

More Massacres at the Islands—Mutinies on ship Board—Loss of the ship Independence, of Nantucket.

MUTINY AND MASSACRE.—The schooner Thetis, Capt. Rogers, left Oahu on the 9th May, 1835, to cruise among the islands of the Pacific for marine shells. She had been at sea but a short time when the men becoming dissatisfied, or designing to take the vessel, laid a plan by which to effect their diabolical purpose. The ringleader and two or three others entered the cabin at midnight, and with axes approached the berths of Capt. Rogers and Thomas Hernington, (mate) severing their heads from their bodies at a blow.

The trading master of the schooner, hearing the alarm, clenched his cutlass and ran to the deck, where he encountered the chief mover of the gang. After a contest of ten or fifteen minutes, he succeeded in killing the scoundrel, and bringing the remainder of the crew into subjection. The trading master then took charge of the vessel, and under a rigid discipline on board was enabled to reach the island of Ascension. He then got additional aid, and proceeded thence to Oahu, whence he arrived in January.

Loss of the ship Independence of Nantucket.—It is reported by the passengers in the Awashonka, at Falmouth, that while the said ship was at Tahita, on her way home, the 15th of February, they heard that the mate of the whale ship Independence, (Captain Brayton,) of Nantucket, with a boat's crew, had recently been at that place, and made the following statement in relation to the loss of his vessel:

"While running in lat. 5 S. lon. 156 W. in the latter part of January, 1836, during the night, the Independence drove ashore on the bleak, desolate, uninhabited island, called Starbuck's Island." The ship was entirely lost, but the crew succeeded in saving two or three boats, nearly all their provision, and 300 bbls oil. The capt. and a boat's crew, and the mate and another boat's crew, each took a boat, and with the necessary provisions started for Tahita, leaving the remainder of the ship's crew with the provisions and oil upon the island.

"The two boats kept company for two days, and on the third night, it being dark, they parted. The mate and his men arrived at Tahita, on the third day and had procured a schooner to return to Starbuck's Island, after the remainder of the ship's crew, and the oil, &c. saved from the wreck. Nothing had been heard of Captain Brayton's boat when the Awashonka left Tahita, and it was feared they were lost."

There is some ground for hope that this may prove incorrect.

Another Mutiny.—The whale ship Chelsea, Beetle, of New London, arrived at Oahu on the 20th of January last, having been fourteen months on her cruise, with 600 bbls. of sperm oil. The crew had mutinied on board, and were brought into that port in irons, and delivered over to the American consul, whose intention it was forthwith to send them to the United States. The C. was shipping a new crew to resume her cruise.

Another Massacre by the Natives.—The schr. Honduras, J. G. Scott master, of Boston, left Oahu in May 1835, also in pursuit of shells, touched at the island of Ascension, and soon after proceeded on her cruise, among the neighbouring groupe. A few days out, lost her foremast in a gale and sustained some other damage, when she went into Stroung's Island for the purpose of repairing and obtaining provisions.

This island is in lat. 5 12 N. long. 162 58 E., thickly inhabited by savages. The first day after the Honduras touched there, Capt. Scott and eight men, went on shore to obtain provisions, &c. leaving the mate, Mr. Williams, and the cabin boy to keep shop, which was soon visited by a great number of the islanders. The deck was literally swarmed with them.

It is supposed that at this time there was an attack upon the boat's crew on shore, for the captain cried out to the mate on board, to *load the muskets*, who sprang from the natives, who had now seized him, ran below and with cutlass and musket rushed to the deck, and succeeded in driving them all overboard.

He then slipped the chain cable, and with the aid only of the boy, spread the schooner's canvas, and made the best of his way back to Ascension, where he arrived on the 3d of September, having been at sea eleven days with the aid of a boy only to manage the vessel, without a foremast and short of provision. At Ascension he shipped a native crew, took on board Mr. Dudwa, (concerned in the vessel,) and proceeded to Oahu, where he arrived the first week in January last.

It can scarcely be hoped that Capt. Scott and his boat's crew survive. Such was the state in which the schooner was compelled to leave the island that no doubt they were massacred on the spot.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, May 9.

TEXAS.

Col. A. Houston, of the Texian army, has arrived in the steamboat Caspian, and confirms the news of the Glorious Victory of Gen. Houston, and has favoured us with the following list of the Mexican officers killed, wounded and prisoners.

Killed—Gen. Castrillon, Col. Barnes, Col. Mora, Col. Trevino, Col. Jose Maria Romero, Lieut. Col. Manuel Aquirre, Lieut. Col. Castillo.

Gen. Cos and many others supposed to be killed, but not yet found.

Prisoners—General ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA, Col. *Almonti*, aid-de-camp, Colos Cespedes of the Guerrero batalion Bringas, and to Santa Anna. Portilla de la Pedreguire, aid to Santa Anna; Nuner, Valienti; Lieut. Cols. Filipe Romero, (wounded); Valienti, Don Pedro del Gardo, Fernando Urriza, wounded, aid to Santa Anna, Arcos, Encise, Mugla Don Ramon Curo, private secretary to Santa Anna; also 5 Captains and 12 Lieutenants.

Gen. Santa Anna made the following proposition, that his army should lay down their arms, Texas independence to be acknowledged, the expense of the war to be paid by Mexico, Santa Anna to remain as a hostage. General Houston had issued orders that a farther advance of the Mexican army should be the signal for the slaughter of Santa Anna, and all the prisoners. The report of the terms of peace were not official but supported by a great number of letters from officers of the army.

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 9th.—By the arrival of the steamer Swiss Bay, yesterday, we received the annexed, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Captain Walker, who came passenger in the above boat. It was written by Col. Hockley of the Texian army, to a friend in Natchitoches:—

Sir,—I have but a moment to give you an account of our victory. Our spies having taken a courier and officer on the 19th, who informed us that Gen. Santa Anna and his army were across the San Jacinto, at this point, we immediately took up our line of march and reached that place on the morning of the 20th; the day passed in reconnoitering the enemy. Some few shots during the time having been exchanged between the artillery without much effect on either side. On the morning of the 21st, the enemy commenced manœuvreing, and we expected to be attacked in our camp, as they had received a reinforcement of 500 men, which made them 1200 strong; but they settled down and continued throwing up a breast work, that they commenced at the first news of our approach. We commenced the attack upon them at half-past 5 o'clock, P. M. by a hot fire from our artillery, consisting of two ordinary 4 pounders. The enemy returned our fire with a long brass nine-pounder.

Our first fire having carried away their powder box caused their loud shouting to cease. We marched up within 175 yards, limbered our pieces and gave them the grape and canister, while our brave rifle-men poured in their deadly fire. In fifteen minutes the enemy were flying in every direction, and were hotly pursued by us. They left 500 of their slain behind them. Never was there a victory more complete. Gen. Cos was taken and killed by a pistol ball from one of our men, who instantly recognized him. Gen. Santa Anna was taken next day about ten miles from the place of action, by one of our spies, who, on being brought forward, immediately requested to see Gen. Houston. I happened to be passing at the time he was conveyed to Gen. Houston, who was laying on a bed in his tent, having been wounded in the action, and heard them say, "We surrender into your hands Gen. Santa Anna, Governor of the Republic of Mexico." He was ordered to call in his aids, who were nearly all taken, among whom was Allmontie. There were then propositions made, of which you will have the details by express.

Houston was wounded in the ankle by a musket ball in the early part of the engagement; but remained on his horse until it terminated. There is a list of the names of the Mexican prisoners, which shall be transmitted you by express. They amount to nearly six hundred, among whom are six women.

PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF SANTA ANNA.

During the night of the 20 ult., after the skirmish between the Mexican and Texian forces, General Houston made a movement with 600 men and his artillery, and at day break met the Mexican force 1100 or 1200 strong, also in movement and gained a position within rifle distance of the enemy, before they were aware of his presence. Two discharges of small arms, and cannon loaded with musket balls, settled the affair; the Mexican soldiers then threw down their arms, most of them without firing, and begged for quarters, 600 or 700 killed. The officers broke and endeavoured to escape; the mounted riflemen, however, soon overtook all but one, who distanced the rest—him they ran fifteen miles, when his horse bogged down into the prairie, near the Brassos timber—he then made for the timber on foot. His pursuers in the eagerness of the chase, dashed in the same bog hole, left their horses and continued the pursuit on foot, following the trail of the fugitive (which was very plain, owing to the recent rains,) until they reached the timber where it was lost.

The pursuers then spread themselves, and searched the woods for a long time in vain, when it occurred to an old hunter that the chase might, like a hard pressed bear, have "taken a tree." The tops were then examined, when lo! the game was snugly ensconced in the forks of a large live oak.

The captors did not know who their prisoner was, until they reach'd the camp, when the Mexican soldiers exclaimed, "*El General, El Gefe! Santa Anna.*"

Col. Houston, of the Texian army has arrived by the Caspian, and reports the following official list of prisoners and the killed and wounded in the late glorious battle.

Santa Anna had offered the following terms.—To acknowledge the independence of Texas—pay the expenses of the war—order his army to lay down their arms, and remain a hostage until the treaty was fulfilled.

N. B.—Gen. Houston has given orders that in case of any indications of a hostile nature were manifested by the Mexicans, to execute Santa Anna, and all the officers.

WAR IN FLORIDA.

The Indians are still striking terror to the hearts of all whose property has been necessitously abandoned to them. A body of them have suffered a defeat—but they are yet most numerous. From Augusta we learn that the Indians have cut off all communication between that place and Montgomery. From the Republican Herald—Extra, Columbus (Geo.) Monday, noon, May 16, we learn that in the Creek nation the scenes of Florida are being acted over.

We have heard of some cases which make the blood chill in our veins. A house, in which lived a man, his wife, and six children, was suddenly surrounded by a savage band, who entered the peaceful domicil, inhumanly massacred every soul, securing the scalps of all, and severing each child's head from its body! The house of a Mr. Colton was attacked, and himself butchered, without a moment's warning, or the least opportunity for resistance. We believe, in all, from forty to fifty murders have been committed, besides numbers of negroes on plantations. Fires have been kindled in every direction—farm houses, cotton gins, out-houses, corn cribs, and all of value swept away from the honest and industrious planter, who was laudably striving to locate himself comfortably for life, and provide for his children. The hostile Indians have been found as low down the river as Irwington, and as high up as the Federal Road, or about thirty miles above that point.

The Indians have acted with a great deal of boldness thus far in this war. Notwithstanding Fort Mitchell is well defended and picketed in the most secure and substantial manner, yet one night last week the hostile foe approached within thirty to fifty yards of the pickets, entered the hospital, and carried off whatever they pleased. It was not deemed prudent, of course, for the officers or soldiers to leave the fortifications. Many friendly Indians have fled for safety to Fort Mitchell, and the pickets are now full to overflowing.

On Saturday night the mail from Montgomery to this place was attacked. The driver on that route was fired at by about 30 Indians, being thrown from his horse, he was unable to make his escape through the bushes, by which means Mr. Adams an agent also made his escape. Mr. Green, a driver and Mr. Russel who was inside are, it is supposed, killed. There were nineteen horses in company belonging to the stage line, out of which but three have been recovered, and they were pierced with several bullets.

Not content with their foul deeds on "terra firma," the savages have approached to the brink of the Chattahoochee, and made their death marks on board of our steamboats. The Hyperion, Capt Smyth, while ascending our river on yesterday, was fired upon by the Indians, some 15 or 20 in number, who had stationed themselves on the plantation of the Messrs. Abercrombie, about eight miles below this place. Eight rifles were discharged in quick succession, and at the first fire Mr. Brockway, the first pilot on the Hyperion, who was standing on the boiler deck, fell dead, being shot in the throat; one of the pilots, Mr. Smith, was badly wounded, and four other individuals, whose names we have not learned. The boat was run ashore, and the passengers fled from her in terror and dismay.

The old Georgian, whilst lying at Roanoke, was set on fire and burnt; not a soul on board escaped, except the engineer. The town of Roanoke was at the same time fired and burnt to ashes. The citizens were forted in, and we believe no lives were lost.

P. S. We are informed that a contest is now going on between Col. Spivy's company of mounted volunteers and a party of Indians on the Alabama side of Chattahoochee. A sharp firing has been heard within the last hour, and no doubt a severe battle is now being fought.

An express was sent to Talbot county this morning by Major Howard, ordering a regiment from that county; also a battalion from Harris county. Should these troops come, they will afford us great assistance.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of Tuesday.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

The packet ship Henry IV., Capt. Kearney, arrived last evening from Havre, whence she sailed the evening of the 17th April, and has brought about 300,000 dollars in gold, part of the French indemnity.

There is no political news of importance.

We learn verbally that the Cotton Market has been very dull, but was improving.

Our Havre papers, which are regularly put on board the packets, were not received.

PARIS, April 15.—The Journal du Commerce says—"We believe we may affirm that the French Cabinet has just granted to the Greek Government an advance of one million of francs upon the instalment of the loan about to become due."

The Brussels papers mention that a strong sensation was created on Change there, on the 11th, by discovery of the flight of an unlicensed stock-broker, carrying off with him 80,000 florins. It is supposed that he is gone to England.

PARIS, April 12.—The Moniteur Algerien of March 31st reached us yesterday. It gives a report of a sitting of the Council on the 25th, under the Presidency of M. Realer Dumas in which the Moorish counsellors took the oath of fidelity to the King of the French laying their hands on the Elboukhari, and the Jews on the Pentateuch. The sitting was closed with an address from the President to the new counsellors. The Moniteur also contains the following:—"The Marshall Governor left Algiers on the 29th, at the head of a body of troops, with the design of making a tour in the province of Titteri."—"According to accounts from Oran, Abdel Kader is at Tafana.—It is reported among the tribes of the East, that he has taken refuge in Morocco."

PARIS, April 15.—The Messenger mentions the following report as being current, but does not undertake to guarantee its authenticity:—"It is said that the English Government has just addressed to the President of the Council of France through the medium of Lord Granville, a note destined for Don Carlos, and for which the approbation of M. Thiers was asked. The tenor of the note was to this effect: "It is absolutely necessary that the civil war, which is now desolating Spain, should have a termination; and the best method of attaining this end is the return within a month of your Royal Highness into England or France. A position worthy of your high birth will be given you there; but in case of your refusal, the Allied Powers are ready to use all the means in their power to force your Royal Highness to submit to the law of necessity." It is not said whether M. Thiers has yet made known his intentions to the Ambassador."

PARIS, April 12.—Extract of a letter of the 10th inst. from Bayonne,—We have received the following intelligence from Saragossa, of the 6th; Cabrera is besieging Tereul with 5,000 Carlists, Foreadiel has opened the siege of Murviedro with 2000, and Quilez in conjunction with Col. Anon of the Cavalry, has commenced that of Caceca. Letters of the 7th from Vittoria state that General Cordova left that town on the preceding evening, taking the road to Segrono by Puebla de Arganzon. On the 7th Iturralde made a movement on the left, in order to follow Cordova by a line parallel to the Ebro."

Rapid Travelling.—One of our citizens has just returned from a visit to South Carolina and Georgia, after an absence of only ten days. He left New York with the Charleston steam Packet at half past 9 on Sunday the 8th, arrived at half past 5 on Wednesday morning, and took tea that evening in Augusta, a distance of near 800 miles in 3 days and 9 hours. The whole journey of 1,600 miles having been accomplished in 7 days of travel—the shortest trip, we imagine, ever made by the ordinary public conveyances, and an evidence of the march of *steam* worth recording.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Enlargement of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, To Mammoth Size.

EARLY in July, the S. E. Post, which has so long sustained a high character, will be enlarged to THIRTY-TWO COLUMNS, and enlarged decidedly in its appearance.

The same will be its unrivalled advantages of choice Engravings, Original Tales, Reviews, Poetry, &c. with the addition of the original matter which its extension will require will be spread.

The terms will be as heretofore, $2.00 a year when paid in advance—$2.50 at the expiration of six months, and $3.00 if not paid during the year.

In July will be commenced the publication of a

Weekly Periodical for the Parlour,

ENTITLED

THE NATIONAL ATLAS,

AND

EACH No. containing SIXTEEN large quarto pages, handsomely printed on good paper, in double pages, with good type—making between 400 and 500 large pages, of choice selected reading in a year. Each Number will be embellished with several good ENGRAVINGS, and every month a handsome colored Map will be expended.

The most prominent and popular features of this periodical will be found all over the country in a few months. We shall permit the numerous periodicals proposed in consequence of the success of this, to take their ground. We will not make our chief peculiarity known, as we do not intend to be indebted for our success to imitation.

A large portion of the Atlas and Post will be made up of matter which will be published in the Saturday Evening Post, and vice versa.

In the means of enterprise combining resources, we do not intend to be outdone by any publication.

We can take no month label and letter as others, and will not stop the publication of any number to economize.

Terms of the Atlas and ——— Three Dollars a year in advance. Agents are allowed the usual commission. Free of postage or charges, on subscribing for 5 copies at $15 00 in advance. Address, CHARLES ALEXANDER.

* Our friends who exchange with us, are requested to give the above a few insertions. my 20—

Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1836.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Beck, Secretary of the Board of Brokers, Philadelphia Exchange Reading Room.

ASHES.		Sugar-house	6½ 7½
Pot.....	6	do. N. York	6½ 7½
Pearl.....	6	do. Orleans	6½ 7½
BUTTER.		do. Nassau	7½
Lump.....	17 18	Powdered	8½ 9
Extra firkin.		Loaf	9½ 10
No. 1.....		Havana brown	8 8½
No. 2.....		Brazil	7½ 8
No. 3.....		Havana White	9 9½
CANDLES.		Manilla	8½ 9
Sperm, mould.	22	Java	8½ 9
Sperm, dipped	20	TEAS.	
Tallow, mould	12	Hyson	45 50
Tallow, dipped	11	Young Hyson	45 50
COFFEE, duty free		Hyson Skin	30 35
Rio	9	Imperial	60 70
Laguira	9	Gunpowder	60 70
Java	12	Hyson, old	40
COTTON, duty free		Young Hyson, do	40
Orleans	10	Fine ordinary	30
Alabama	10	Common do	25
Mobile	10	Do Bohea	30
Tenn. and Texas	9½	Do Congou	30
N. C. and Va.	10	Do Souchong	35
Upland	9½	TOBACCO.	
FREIGHTS		Virginia, leaf	6
To Pittsburgh, per canal		Manufactured	7
per ton	50	Kentucky, leaf	6
FLOUR and MEAL		Manufactured	7
Superfine, bbl.	5 62½	Ohio, leaf	5
Fine	5 25	WHISKEY	
Rye	4 62	Hhds. in bond	23
Alabama	4 75	do. in bbls.	23
Meal, Penn.	4 12½	Bbls. in bond	25
Meal, in bbls	10 20	WOOL	
GRAIN		Merino, factory	
Wheat		do.	
Pen Northern	90 91	Am. wash. full blood	60 65
Do. Rye	70 75	do. three fourths	55 60
Do South brush	32 1 34	do. blood	45
Do. Corn	78 79	do. half blood	40 45
Do. I. C. Yellow	82 83	Am. unwashed full blood	40 45
Do. I. C. round	80	do. three fourths	35 40
Oats Pa.	41 44	do. blood	30
Southern		do. half blood	25
Barley Eastern		Spin'g pulled lambs	36 36
Rye Penn.	70	Spin'g pulled	30 36
Corn, new		No. 1	33
Corn, old	1	No. 2	30
Corn, white	1	No. 3	25
New Orleans	67 68	do. lambs	30

ALEXANDER'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, May 28, 1836.

The publisher of this paper having left Philadelphia for the West, has placed the Saturday Evening Post under the superintendance of a literary gentleman who will use his utmost exertions to keep up its reputation during his temporary absence.

NICE MEN.

The Hon. S. D. Carver has absconded from Canada, Canal sequestrations and sequestrations for subscriptions. His repeated fair promises are the only excuse we can give for suffering him to be out in that situation so long.

Mr. Albert Strong has left the same place for the West." He is indebted for 14 months subscription, $2.00. Our friends in the West are requested to pay his memory when they see him.

Some importunent scoundrel falsely stating himself to be W. H. Boyd, endeavored to get us to publish the marriage of his sister, with Dr. John Brokey, it turns out to be a false report altogether. We beg to inform the perpetrator of this wounderfully base trick that detection is pretty sure and he may be certain that we shall "more upon so nice river." Let him look for no mercy at our hands.

A MONARCH.—Last week Jame. O'Rourke, residing in Baker street, Moyamensing, abused and maimed his wife in so shocking a manner that the Grand Jury found a bill. The case is a double instance of cruelty, upon being brought before a magistrate, O'Rourke is described as having his face covered with blood, and his wife in a state of completely crimsoned to the elbow in his wife's gore.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Another fire broke out on the premises of N. Lenox & Co. South Front, corner of Taylor's alley, on the 24th inst. about 2 o'clock, and spread with the rapidity with which the flames spread, it is feared that several houses would have been destroyed, but for the energetic exertions of the firemen, and imposing—the frequent explosions—the rich and colored flames, shooting out in resplendant beauty from the ignited drugs and chemicals rendered the scene altogether adequately interesting. The firemen were promptly on the spot, and exerting themselves with that untiring zeal for which they are so justly celebrated, succeeded in confining the fire to the premises from which it broke out. Whilst engaged in their various laborious duties, the roof fell in and buried two men in the ruins, one named Bright was extricated by sawing through some planks which an assistant had placed on the roof for the purpose, but the other, we regret to say perished before assistance could be rendered him. His name was Alexander Smith.

Monday.—The firemen still playing on the smoking ruins, Mr. Lennig, the proprietor of the store told them to desist, changing them, it is said, with robbing him, by the destruction of his goods in consequence of the water they were pouring on them. The firemen highly indignant at the charge left accordingly, and about half past 8 the fire broke out again.

Tuesday.—The fire raging furiously, the majority of the firemen refusing to play upon the premises of Mr. Lennig—much confusion and destruction of property is consequence—the Mayor and officers on the spot, and the firemen being induced to resume their labours the fire in a few hours however got under the whole of the property of Mr. Lennig is destroyed. This is the most destructive fire with which we have been afflicted for some years.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A young man named Benjamin Pittman, a clerk in the employment of Mr. Brower, Bandmaster of Manchester of New York, recently absconded with upwards of $1400, the property of his employer, arrived in Philadelphia early last week, and while walking in Second street, was suddenly seized with spasms and fell dead. A professional visit at Boston, discovered the deceased, arrested and introduced him to Mr. B. who recovered his money and released him.

UNION AGENCY.

We have received a letter from Geo. K. Myers, from an institution bearing the above name, modestly requested us to insert a number of advertisements without inclosing the necessary circulating medium to render such act apparent available. We do not know what the incomprehensible society take us for, it is no compliment to our understanding. The letter is signed by a Mr. S. Hamilton *Agent for Philanthropy*—he has not extended it to us—a Mr. Jno. Carpenter *Agent for Fidelity*—we have not yet met that he has not at present received any stock, and Mr. Jno. Carpenter *Agent for Fidelity*—we wished he had distributed enough of it to have paid the postage of the letter we have been inflicted with. The most singular circumstance to us men of business is that the whole of these signatures are written in the same hand; now we have been in the habit of seeing different persons write, at least somewhat differently—but these write all alike. Is this a peculiar province of the members of this union! It is notice contained in a paper issued by them they say—"Agents will not be employed but we have confidence in a promise made over the official seal of the Union Agency, will be regarded as equivalent to the bond."

We fear we must be considered as enemies, for we cannot insert any advertisement without the same upon which we have often attested a little more formally then it now is.

HYDROPHOBIA.

During the last week a dog was killed in Locust street in a rabid state, after making several attempts to bite those in its course, who, being a strong muscular man, restrained its fury until a rope could be procured, by which the dog was secured and afterwards destroyed.

The number of dogs that prowl about the streets at this season, with their parched tongues hanging from their dry mouths, is sufficient to strike terror into the hearts of all who have the fear of that most awful death, Hydrophobia, before their eyes. Every dog at once ought to be secured and plentifully supplied with water and all that are seen unmuzzled in the streets should be destroyed.

Another dog supposed to be mad was killed at the fire in South Second street, but not before it had bitten several of the firemen. Some steps should be taken immediately for the protection of the lives of the citizens—they are imperatively called for.

Since writing the above we find that the matter has been taken up by the proper authorities. A notice has been issued from the Mayor's office signed by his Honor—that every dog going at large in the streets after the present day unmuzzled and without having the owner's name attached to a collar fastened round its neck will be taken and killed. This is as it ought to be—at least as far as regards the muzzling. We advise all persons possessing valuable dogs not to trust to their influence, but to instruct their servants forthwith in the regulations.

RAIL ROADS IN ENGLAND.

A proposed rail road from London to the Lands-end, entitled London, Salisbury, Plymouth and Falmouth railway, is the theme of general conversation in London. This gigantic undertaking is, it is said "pregnant with advantages beyond the most comprehensive mind to grasp. The Atlas speaking of rail roads says

"Prometheus is no longer a fable; see how the giant labour of mind have hard he laboure—the slave of man and the conqueror of time. Prepare the ways before him and he will overcome space. Days have become years, and man lives a life in his brief career. And the longest lived of his progenitors numbered too few years to accomplish. Thus the philosophy of rail roads and steam engines facilitates locomotion, annihilates space they lengthen a man's life; for they enable him within the lamited period of his residence on earth to do the work of a life, that without aid of years could have enabled him without their aid to effect.

There are now says the N. Y. Evening Post, forty steamships at sea, or in port, which find constant employment. There being no combinations to obtain high prices for passage, the fare for cabin is them is much reduced.—The cabin passage from Buffalo to Liverpool, for instance, but to be now building in the town of Erie, in Pennsylvania, and steamer of a larger class, the old brig Detroit is fitting up to run between Buffalo and Chicago, connecting with steamers at each end. A new steamboat is about to be built of six hundred tons burthen. The emigration to the West by way of the lakes is very great. Even three to five steamboats pass by Erie daily, all loaded with passengers and goods to the utmost of their capacity. Great numbers go by schooners and other craft, and thousands by land.

Yes, thousands are pressing onwards daily to the rich and beautiful lands west of the Alleghanies, and while they leave the luxurious homes of their fathers, they deem the 'promised land' to be the farthest spot they can hear of, on the borders of civilization passing by many equally desirable places for a residence in their route. We have sincerely and conscientiously expressed a belief, that Beaver county Pa. possesses as many good, healthy, and desirable farms and farms; and the scite of a great city on the falls and mouth of Beaver River, as good a place for Manufactures and Manufactories as is to be found in the whole country. It is worth looking at, at least, by some of the numerous hires swarming to the west.

The Cotton Factory that was built by a wealthy land holder in that region, the propriety of holding out inducements to good mechanics, to settle in that place, is worthy of notice.

"You ask me about giving encouragement to Carpenters, and other Mechanics—such workmen are scarce and are hard to get—we have to pay such high prices for their labour, we think no other encouragement is necessary to induce them to come out here—but if other was necessary I would not give them—we have to pay them down a rule for myself, which forbids of my personally ever having any thing to do with a liquor man of any kind—all here are getting rich, and right prosperous—work of all kinds is abundant, and labour of all kinds is in demand; at good wages—and next year there is to be a heavier influx to the United States, and few which promises so much as to the Mechanic. I would say to any working man, for the future: what more would you."

SALES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers.

1034 shares	United States Bank,	114½	100
44 do.	Philadelphia Bank,	103½	100
138 do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	99	50
50 do.	Girard Bank,	65	50
200 do.	Schuylk'l Bank,	104½	80
50 do.	Girard Bank,	65	50
109 do.	Western Bank,	103½	50
50 do.	North American Bank,	100	50
4 do.	Pennsylvania Bank,	57½	57½ 600
50 do.	Louisville Bank,	104½	100
75 do.	Kentucky Bank,	65	50
50 do.	Farmers Bank, Tennessee,	74½	100
90 do.	Union Bank, Tenn.		75
9350 do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	99	100
10 do.	Camden & Amboy R. R.	129½	100
100 do.	Lehigh Coal & Navigation,	57½	50
349 do.	New Castle Rail Road,	32½	25
1000 do.	Pennsylvania Loan,	104½	100
1137 do.	Morris Canal,	92½	100
100 do.	Schuylk'l Navigation,		50
27 do.	Schuylk'l Nav. Co.	16½	16½ 50
1 do.	Pennsylvania Loan,	104½	104
$2,000	Lehigh Loan, 5 per cts,	1830	100
$9,00	State, 5 per cents,	1845	100
$1000	do. do.	1841	100
$2000	do. do.	1854	100
$4000	do. do.	1858	100
$17,75	Lehigh Loan,		100

THE WORLD.—A great toy, kept on perpetual bustle by arrivals and departures; by the going away of those who have just paid their debt of nature; and by the coming of those who will soon have a similar account to settle.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE last Dunan in the life of a Distressed Gentleman is the title of a little work which we have received from Messrs. Leavitt, Lord & Co. of N. York. The title fully explains the nature of the work, we shall proceed at once to give an extract, and let it speak for itself.

LOTTERIES.

Every body has heard of the honest Hiberian, who, in order to ensure the highest prize, determined to purchase the whole lottery; and although Mr. Wheelwright did not exactly form the same resolve, yet he undoubtedly intended to do so. The golden dream of the heathen poets, in which Jove once descended, was but a little prophetic of the joy with the event of that precious metal, soon to flow into his coffers. But alas! the goddess, being blind, not only failed to discern his peculiar claims upon her regard, but was even deaf to his prayers. Mr. Wheelwright purchased the ticket which drew the hundred thousand dollars, into his own pocket; the manager failed, and thereby turned all the prizes into blanks;—and Mr. Daniel Webster had to hand back the gold that he had in bottom of the wheel, when he least anticipated such a downfall. He was there, on his return to N. York, again in the condition of Bob Logic, "with pockets as full of rags as they could stick." He was disappointed over him, and imbued him with its poetry. His delineation of the Indian Turk, who makes wealthy an excuse for his inherent nastiness, is also commonly good, and his description of the effects produced by taking laudanum powerful in the extreme. Amongst the countless incidents with which the work abounds, we scarcely know what to select, but give a natural preference to a high encomium passed on our distinguished countryman, the late Mr. Eckford.

Passing under the stern of one of the huge ships which are moored in the harbour, the Indian and I were introduced to the Capudan Pasha, by our worthy countryman Mr. Eckford. I have had many dealings and the welcome borne will long whisper upon the ear of the native of the master of the master.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, have just sent us number 35 of the American Journal for May. There are thousands greatly interested in this interesting work, and to that most especial notice we recommend it.

FACTORIES VS WORKS—Northern 7 and 8 of the popular authors works received from Messrs. Harper and Brothers of New York, through their agent Mr. Henry Perkins, of Chestnut street is living upon our table. Each number is a curiosity, one of the most popular of that esteemed author's productions, we see that they have certainly retained it's power to the appearance of every number.

SKETCHES OF SWITZERLAND.—We have received from Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, a new work, entitled, Scenes in Switzerland, by Cooper, the American novelist. The publication is one of high and universal popularity, both in this and in the old country. A more loveable writer does not exist, he is amongst the first and of literary merit is amongst Pastors, and Crabbe amongst poets, the

"Sternest, but the best."

The public will take up the work from the mere announcement of the author's name, with the same avidity that we do, for they, like us have been with him in spirit, and have dwelled at home, in the prairie, and the banana of the red men of the forest—they have been with him in his voyages, and we were to be by the midst of it. He was in such a storm that I could almost imagine I felt the motion of the vessel—I felt as if I complained of the whole, and commencing himself as the pilot, he was dead and he got the better of him, and he was dead, declared that no man in said district, should be allowed to attend, or take any part at their proceedings. He considered this explanation necessary, as he was the report purported to have been agreed to unanimously.

The Senate was one part of the report from which he entirely dissented. From the reading of the report, he thought it was set forth that the disbursements were low, and their efforts insignificant. In this he did not concur with the committee. He must contend that it was believed there were large numbers of abolitionists, and that they were increasing. That feeling was with him the usual enemy, Mr. Buchanan with his usual good sense, and Mr. Fenton with his usual ability.

After some time, the Senate determined to count on the resolutions, and ask for another conference.

Messrs Calhoun, King of A. and Nicholas were appointed on the part of the Senate.

The Indian appropriation bill was then read a third time and passed. The bill making appropriations for the Army was read a 2nd time and referred. The Senate after going into Executive business, adjourned.

On Saturday the Senate received a message from the House agreeing to a committee of conference—Mr. My letter is so very long that I cannot give any particulars, only I gather from it, that the report is more favorable than one agreed, and the House and Senate have accepted their modifications with a very few unimportant clause, and have both concurred in it.

Mr. Preston Brooks Hill crawled out of a little further to day, at last there being no quorum the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on Monday, the Kentucky resolutions were taken up, as if it had been a retrograde day, were laid on the table. The Fortification Bill was then taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Mercer resumed his remarks, and warned to-day with a review of the Seed Bill, and a speech of Mr. Wise, a member of Mr. Van Buren. The gentleman talked a long time, but I did not hear a sentence connected with anything. He made the bullet use of his power as a speaker to declare, that he had never heard the man spoken so badly, and called names like an Irish mob. Among others, he attacked Mr. Whittier. Now, I am not acquainted with that gentleman personally, and have not the honour of his acquaintance, but as I set out to write the truth smartishly, I will say, that since Mr. *Adams*, who is the only man I know of in politics, from a disagreement of his principles, has been proved guilty unintentionally, no doubt) of the same mistake; I believe that Mr. Whittier is one of the gentlemen in the House (with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Wise) who would not be ashamed to own that he had taken agent. After dwelling on the distance banks I believe, some time, he gave way to Mr. Pickens, Mr. Pickens pounced upon the speech of Mr. Clay, thinking he had a right to pounce upon it, as it was a public document, a most corrupt act of which, than the party now in power, never existed! He "fell on Amock" at every body in this way, among the rest, he attacked Mr. Mercer (who had spoken some days before speaking) and reproached the principles brought forward by him, as being those of the Federal party, and that they were abominable, to any thing more than they actually possessed. Mr. Mercer replied in a few words, and the House resolved the committee till there was no quorum, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House—so the House thought it best to adjourn, and the House followed suit. Mr. Mercer moved to adjournment, and while they were calling the yeas and nays, the whole affair was terminated, so the speaker descended to a level with the House. Mr. Mercer, I believe, was not interrupted at some removed the mace, which by the way transpires like nearly a load a-beside, and Mr. Pickens continued his speech. He continued speaking till eight o'clock in the evening, then he was tired out, and put off the remainder, and concluded.

I can hear nothing new—every body is talking about Texas. Mr. or Dr. White, who was the hero a short time since, now wears a very subordinate part in the newspapers. Mr. Hannegan and Lieutenant Sounder, who have acted so gallant a part, have been rewarded by the President, one by a commission in the army, and the other by a commission in the navy. Mr. Wise, we believe, has not yet received his reward.

The President is in good health and spirit, able, and for ought I know, willing to undertake a third term of Presidency, or a campaign against the Americans.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 20, received from		E. J. Whitney, Esq.,	1 00
Mrs. Jane Porter,	20 00	Mrs. Ann Lee,	1 00
A. M. Beaubien,	10 00	John S. Pickrin, esq.	5 00
Samuel Perkins, Esq.	1 00		
John Hede, Esq.	1 00	Samuel Bettelle,	2 00
Mrs. Ann Lee,	1 00	Mrs. Ann Lee,	1 00
Bowers Buckmaster,	2 00	Ethan Allen, Esq.	2 00
Mrs. Ann Lee,	1 00	John Mifflin,	2 00
B. Vanandell, esq.	3 00		
May 21.		Geo. J. A. Schlosser,	10 00
S. A. Towne,	4 00	A. K. Witmer, Esq.	5 00
James S. Clark,	2 00	Mrs. Ann Lee,	1 00
Wm. H. Hollenshead,	2 00	J. P. Scruggs, Esq.	2 00
E. D. Mentz, Esq.	5 00	Mrs. Ann Bertram,	1 00
J. M. Hadden, Esq.	2 00	John M. King, Esq.	2 00
Mrs. Ann Lee,	1 00	Mrs. Ann Lee,	1 00
Joseph Carew, jr.	5 00		
James E. Heyl, esq.	2 00	White & Co.	10 00
John Bathop, Esq.	5 00	J. Mitchell, Esq.	15 00
Mrs. Ann Lee,	1 00	Mrs. Ann Lee,	1 00
Mrs. Ann Lee,	1 00	Thos. Wm. Esq.	10 00
Guy H. Bell, P. M.	5 00	Wm. S. Hilles,	5 00
Lewis Riggs, Esq.	2 00	Charles Keen,	300
C. H. Winder, Esq.	2 00	Robert H. Carr, Esq.	2 00
C. D. Benton,	5 00		

CONGRESSIONAL.

A FISH STORY—EXTRAORDINARY.

It appears that the "Big Fish" in the House rose almost to eat up the little ones. On his coming there was a Catfish caught in the river weighing 170 lbs. and not only that, when opened, there was a big shoulder of bacon found in it, which had no doubt been lost from some unlucky part of said flesh worth $4.50. Also, another was caught on the 21st inst. weighing only 70 lbs. and on opening it, there was found a large pike fish, 18 inches long, and two whole ducks, with all the feathers on them.

This would appear to be a "fat story" of some doubt—but there can be found eight or ten persons who will certify to the above, if necessary.

PANDUSKY.

Pekin, Ill. April, 1836.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. E. POST.

WASHINGTON, May 25th, 1836.

On Monday in the Senate, Mr. Preston addressed the Senate in his usual felicitous style, on the affairs of Texas, and was that day particularly animated. He advocated the Texas cause, but while he declared that all his sympathies were enlisted in favor of the inhabitants of Texas, he wished to be understood as not prepared to go the lengths required by the North American resolutions. He wished to avoid the rule of action a little longer. Mr. F. concluded by expressing his sorrow for the misfortunes of Gen. Houston, and his thanks for the manner in which he was treated in the memorial. Mr. Walker of Mississippi followed, and spoke for some time on the same side of the house. A question can be called. He contended that the territory of Texas belonged, or ought to have belonged to the United States, and repealed to the form of the land, the crookedness of the Sabine river, &c. in support of his opinion.

Though I admire the patriotic feelings of the gentleman from Mississippi, I cannot but acknowledge that his argument sounds mighty like that of old Dumbledyke, in relation to the heiress of Dead Deacon and widow Bagby: viz. "That God intended that they with the land of Dumbledykes, should be the property of one man!"

Fifty-eight bills from the House were read twice and referred, after which the Senate went into Executive Business with closed doors.

On Tuesday, Monday also, Mr. Shubley presented the credentials of the Hon. John Niles, elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Governor Wolcott. Mr. Niles was sworn and he took his seat.

On Tuesday, Mr. Buchanan presented thirteen memorials from citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the acknowledgment of the Independence of Texas. Mr. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, moved that the memorials be referred to the resolution of the Senate on the subject of Texas, to consider the propriety of the recognition of the Texas Government.

From the same publishers we are also indebted for one of the most interesting books of the season a work in two volumes entitled "Lionel Lincoln, or the Walter Colton, U. S. N. author of Ship and Shore."

His description of Grosse is altogether very beautiful and evinces a power of reading.

Mr. Preston from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill for the appointment of one of those additional paymasters of the army, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Some resolutions were introduced by different Senators, when on motion, the Senate went into Executive business, and when the doors were opened, adjourned.

The Senate on Wednesday was promptly occupied for the bill making appropriations for the Army. The pertinent, considerable conversation took place on the propriety of renewing the Indian treaties in the southern of the Missouri. Messrs. White, King, Calhoun, Porter and Linn were the principal speakers. At a late hour time the Senate went into the Executive business, adjourned to Monday.

Owing to indisposition I was unable to attend the Senate for two or three days. I made no observation I was able to go for a short time.

Mr. Preston reported from before the House, Mr. Robertson who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House at length on the subject advocating the report proposal to send the report back to the committee with instructions to report that Congress has no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District. Mr. Robertson speaker till interrupted by the house for the order of the day. The House then resolved itself into a committee, and took up the Florida War, which they continued to debate all day, when the House adjourned. The members are all heartily tired of the Seed Bill, and are anxious to get rid of it, but it is the opinion of most of them that no adjournment will take place till June.

The Senate on Friday was occupied the most of the day on the report of the committee on the Seed Contract, the disagreement of the House and Senate, upon the bill authorizing the president to contract for the seed name or appoint their officers during the recess. King of Georgia, the most unexceptionable gentleman all day, and left off farther from agreeing than when they commenced. Mr. Calhoun was with his usual energy, Mr. Buchanan with his usual good sense, and Mr. Fenton with his usual ability.

Mr. Hayne, who is one of the gentleman was mistaken, but no such expression was contained in the resolutions, but founding their calculations on the premise themselves, the committee had stated that the resolutions would open the doors for the slaves of the were women, and it is generally supposed that a committee would be appointed to report a bill.

Mr. Wise rose to address the House. As so former debate he considered the question as the eye of the thickest of the fight, so wherever there is anything like excitement, there Mr. Wise was sure to be in the midst of it. He was in such a storm that I could almost imagine I felt the motion of the vessel—I felt as if I complained of the whole, and commencing himself as the pilot, he was dead and he got the better of him, and he was dead, declared that no man in said district, should be allowed to attend, or take any part at their proceedings. He considered this explanation necessary, as he was the report purported to have been agreed to unanimously.

The Senate on one part of the report from which he entirely dissented. From the reading of the report, he thought it was set forth that the disbursements were low, and their efforts insignificant. In this he did not concur with the committee. He must contend that it was believed there were large numbers of abolitionists, and that they were increasing. That feeling was with him the usual enemy, Mr. Buchanan with his usual good sense, and Mr. Fenton with his usual ability.

After some time, the Senate determined to count on the resolutions, and ask for another conference.

Messrs Calhoun, King of A. and Nicholas were appointed on the part of the Senate.

The Indian appropriation bill was then read a third time and passed. The bill making appropriations for the Army was read a 2nd time and referred. The Senate after going into Executive business, adjourned.

On Saturday the Senate received a message from the House agreeing to a committee of conference—Mr. My letter is so very long that I cannot give any particulars, only I gather from it, that the report is more favorable than one agreed, and the House and Senate have accepted their modifications with a very few unimportant clause, and have both concurred in it.

Mr. Preston Brooks Hill crawled out of a little further to day, at last there being no quorum the Senate adjourned.

In the House, on Monday, the Kentucky resolutions were taken up, as if it had been a retrograde day, were laid on the table. The Fortification Bill was then taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Mercer resumed his remarks, and warned to-day with a review of the Seed Bill, and a speech of Mr. Wise, a member of Mr. Van Buren. The gentleman talked a long time, but I did not hear a sentence connected with anything. He made the bullet use of his power as a speaker to declare, that he had never heard the man spoken so badly, and called names like an Irish mob. Among others, he attacked Mr. Whittier. Now, I am not acquainted with that gentleman personally, and have not the honour of his acquaintance, but as I set out to write the truth smartishly, I will say, that since Mr. *Adams*, who is the only man I know of in politics, from a disagreement of his principles, has been proved guilty unintentionally, no doubt) of the same mistake; I believe that Mr. Whittier is one of the gentlemen in the House (with the exception, perhaps, of Mr. Wise) who would not be ashamed to own that he had taken agent. After dwelling on the distance banks I believe, some time, he gave way to Mr. Pickens, Mr. Pickens pounced upon the speech of Mr. Clay, thinking he had a right to pounce upon it, as it was a public document, a most corrupt act of which, than the party now in power, never existed! He "fell on Amock" at every body in this way, among the rest, he attacked Mr. Mercer (who had spoken some days before speaking) and reproached the principles brought forward by him, as being those of the Federal party, and that they were abominable, to any thing more than they actually possessed. Mr. Mercer replied in a few words, and the House resolved the committee till there was no quorum, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House—so the House thought it best to adjourn, and the House followed suit. Mr. Mercer moved to adjournment, and while they were calling the yeas and nays, the whole affair was terminated, so the speaker descended to a level with the House. Mr. Mercer, I believe, was not interrupted at some removed the mace, which by the way transpires like nearly a load a-beside, and Mr. Pickens continued his speech. He continued speaking till eight o'clock in the evening, then he was tired out, and put off the remainder, and concluded.

I can hear nothing new—every body is talking about Texas. Mr. or Dr. White, who was the hero a short time since, now wears a very subordinate part in the newspapers. Mr. Hannegan and Lieutenant Sounder, who have acted so gallant a part, have been rewarded by the President, one by a commission in the army, and the other by a commission in the navy. Mr. Wise, we believe, has not yet received his reward.

The President is in good health and spirit, able, and for ought I know, willing to undertake a third term of Presidency, or a campaign against the Americans.

ALMANAC.

MAY 1836.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	MOON'S SOUTHING
28 Saturday,	4 42	7 17	11 —
29 Sunday,	4 41	7 18	11 57 A. M.
30 Monday,	4 40	7 19	0 47
31 Tuesday,	4 40	7 19	1 36
1 Wednesday	4 40	7 20	2 26
2 Thursday,	4 40	7 20	3 16
3 Friday,	4 39	7 21	4 6
4 Saturday,	4 39	7 21	4 57

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Saving Fund Society, corner of Third and Spruce streets, will be open on Tuesday, the 31st inst. at the office, No. 276 North Third, below Green street.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday evening, the 17th inst. by the Rev. W. Wilson, Mr. Wm. Bell, Sen. to Miss Mary Ann Wright.

On Tuesday, 24th inst. by the Rev. W. Douglass, Mr. James D. Bonner, of North Carolina, to Miss Mary C. daughter of Robert Bogle, of this city.

On Monday morning, 23d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. Edward Hedbery, to Miss Mary Jane Kennard, both of this city.

On Monday evening, May 23d, by the Rev. Thos. Brainerd, Benj. R. Loomis, merchant, of New York, to Georgiana, daughter of George Wolf.

In Charleston, S. C. on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Edward Kennedy, William F. Symons, of Philadelphia, to Sarah, second daughter of John Thompson, Esq.

On Monday evening, 23d inst. by the Rev. James Abercrombie, J. Evans Johnson, of Virginia, to Mary M. daughter of John Swift, Esq. of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday morning, 24th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Magaw, Mr. Joseph Mitchell, to Miss Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John Morris, Esq. all of this city.

On Thursday morning, May 26th, by the Rev. T. J. Kirk, Mr. Thomas Dunlap, to Miss Martha Ann Hutchinson, both of this city.

On Monday morning, 23d inst. by the Rev. Dr. Copeland, Mr. Edward Suddenly, to Miss Mary Jane Kinsland, both of this city.

On Thursday, the 26th of April, by the Rev. R. E. Kemp, Robert Bessor, to Miss Mary Ann Dowdall, both of Nottingham, Chester co. Pa.

On Thursday, the 19th inst. by the same, Wm. Reynolds, to Sarah Barlow, all of Lower Chichester, Del. co. Pa.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Edwin L. James, Mr. William Hall, of Boston, to Miss Margaret Ann Wilcox, all of Brockley, Pa.

DEATHS.

On the 23d inst. Mrs. Joanna Chrisine, of the N. E. part of the city, in the 72d year of her age.

On Sunday evening, the 22d inst. in the 81st year of her age, Rebecca Mitchell, relict of the late Samuel Oakford, of the District of Southwark.

On Monday morning, 23d inst. Mrs. Sarah Holmbold, in the 51st year of her age.

On Monday morning, the 22d, Samuel S. Goggins, in the 32d year of his age.

On Wednesday, 25th inst. in the 72d year of her age, Mrs. Jacobina Hollermann.

On Monday morning, 24th inst. Mr. George I. Seneor, of Buffalo, N. Y. and formerly of Northumberland, Eng. aged 44 years.

In this city on Sunday morning, 22d inst. in the 21st year of her age, Adelaide M'Neil, of West-Lexington county, N. Y. and lately resident at Jefferson College Louisiana.

On first day morning, of an effection of the heart, John Mc. M. D. aged 68 years.

At Germantown, on the morning of the 21st inst. after a lingering illness, Mr. William Mack, in the 61st year of his age. Mr. Mack was a native of Manchester England, and has resided in this country for many years. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and has left a large family to mourn their loss.

On Tuesday morning, 24th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Wm. Bowen, and second daughter of Cato Collins, in the 36th year of her age.

On Sunday morning, 22d inst. Mrs. Mary P. Jenkins, in the 69th year of her age.

On the 24th inst. Mr. Samuel Arnant daughter of Peter J. Van Hall, aged 6 months.

On Monday afternoon, 23d inst. Mary P. daughter of William and Mary Chonen, aged 6 months.

On Tuesday morning, 24th inst. at the residence of Isaac Leech in Kingsessing Township, Lucy Bellinger, in the 84th year of her age.

To Physicians and Students.

THE Anatomical Rooms of the subscriber, in Minor street, above Chestnut, will be opened on Monday next, and continued, in Philadelphia, by Capt. Lee & Rancher, during the season.

Capt. Lee is a native of Philadelphia, and has been a practical anatomist for upwards of 18 years, in this and other cities, and is well known to the profession as a gentleman of skill and experience in his profession. He has been engaged in the business for many years, and having a very limited acquaintance, wants no introduction to the profession, but refers to the many gentlemen of this and other cities, with whom he has been associated in the practice of anatomy, for a knowledge of his qualifications, as teacher and demonstrator of anatomy. Capt. Lee has been for many years connected with the Medical Institutions of the United States, and has had the charge of the Anatomical Rooms of the Medical Institutions of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington City, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Mississippi, and has given entire satisfaction to the Professors of those Institutions, as regards the supply of subjects, and the manner of conducting the business of the Rooms. Capt. Lee has also been connected with the Medical Institutions of Cuba, and has had the charge of the Anatomical Rooms of the Medical Institutions of the United States.—Students can depend on the strictest attention to their interests.

Capt. Lee is also the Agent for the Medical Journal of the Medical Societies in each of the States, and will receive subscriptions for the same, and for the Medical Journal of the United States.—Students can depend on the strictest attention to their interests.

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Capt. Lee is also the Agent for the Medical Journal of the Medical Societies in each of the States, and will receive

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

SENATORIAL POETRY.—Our "grave and reverend Signiors" sometimes woo the muse.—The following beautiful and feeling lines were written by the witty Senator and veteran statesman, the Honourable John Holmes, Esq. of Maine, so famous in the annals of Congressional eloquence as a patriot and friend of Liberty, during all the last war. Now in his jovial old age, binding around his "frosty pow" the garland of poetry—preserving his mercurial temperament unconquered and unsoured by time, and still devoting his life to the public weal, though filling only the humble position of a member of the lower legislative house of his native state.—*N. Y. Star.*

From the Portland Courier.

The following lines were written by Mr. Holmes of Alfred, and sung in full chorus in the house of Representatives after the adjournment.

When Legislators come to part,
They cheerfully incline,
They recollect with grateful heart
The "days of auld lang syne."

Tho' fierce debates and party strife,
To chill our hearts, combine,
A *parting thought* will bring to life
The days of auld lang syne.

Then wives and children and our friends
Wake rapture most divine,
When sweet reflection e'er extends
To auld lang syne.

We fly away on wings of love,
And all our thoughts combine,
To re-unite and thus improve
The days of auld lang syne.

When we around the social board
In pledge of friendship join,
We take the cup and pass the word
To auld lang syne.

And when our wives shall cheer our lives
With rapture most divine;
We'll here engage to seal the pledge
To auld lang syne.

And when the lass shall fill the glass,
We'll cheerfully incline
To kiss the lip that takes the sip
For auld lang syne.

STRIKING A BARGAIN.—An Irishman stepped up to the bar of one of our hotels, and inquired of the landlord how much he asked for a dinner. "Fifty cents, sir," he replied. "And how much for a breakfast?" "Thirty-seven cents," said the landlord. "And surely," said Paddy, "I'll take a breakfast, if you plase!"—*Dedham Patriot.*

FAMILY JARS.—The following curious advertisement appears in a late number of the Newry Telegraph—"Caution. Whereas my wife, Jane Lemon alias Holywood, has occasioned the subscriber, her peaceable husband to divide the house with her, she keeps the inside, and me the outside, for she was aye jaw-jawing me. Now I further caution the public not to credit her any thing on my account: as I will pay no debts of her contracting, having dissolved the partnership. Signed William Lemon. Keady, County Armagh, Jan. 18, 1836."

THANKFULNESS.—"Mother wants to know as how as if you would'nt lend her two sticks of wood?" "Yes, there are a couple of logs—you did'nt return the last," "No, and I wont take them'ere without you split'em."

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.—A waiter was one day igniting a huge pile of pitch pine, in the capacious fire place of the village inn, a gentleman remarked to him,—"Jerry, they say that *fools* make the best fire!" Jerry, with the *pro*est arch respect, turned round to him, and said,—"Will you take the tongs, Sir?"—*Traveller.*

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.—A good thing (we are told) happened at Washington, not long ago. A certain Mail Contractor from the South went to Mr. Kendall and demanded his pay: the Post Master General told him that he had drawbacks against him in the nature of *fines* for failures on the gentleman's route nearly to the amount of what was due him for carrying the mails; whereupon the contractor with an air of triumph exclaimed, "I have never given bond; I don't pay."—"Very well," said Amos, "if you have not given bond we don't *pay* either;" and as we have the story, the contractor was obliged to settle by his own rule, (without the bond,) by which he had to carry the mail two years for nothing!

GENERAL LEE AND DR. CUTTING.—John C. Cutting was a surgeon in the army of the Revolution; and coming to Philadelphia, lodged in a house where General Lee was then boarding. The Doctor was a personable man, and not indifferent to dress. The General suddenly entering the sitting room, found the Doctor before the glass, carefully adjusting his cravat.—'Cutting,' says Lee, 'you must be the happiest man in creation.' The former turned round, with a smile of self-complacency—'And why, General?' says he—'Why?' replied Lee, 'because you are in love with yourself, and have not a rival on earth.'

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

THE GOOD OLD TIME.

Through much painstaking and exceeding patience, we have accomplished the translation of divers old manuscripts, covered with characters nearly as complicated as so many Arabic hieroglyphics, and half-smothered by the discolorations of time—the which, when decyphered, furnished the items subjoined. They are now republished, that not only all existing tribes of humanity may have them in *terrorem* before their face and eyes; but that evil doers in like cases hereafter offending, may regard them as a perpetual scare-crow.

"Presentments made by the Grand Inquest and Exhibited unto the Court of General Sessions of the Peace holden att Barnstable by adjournment on the second Tuesday of October 1707.

Imp's. Wee present Hannah Doane the wife of John Doane of Billingsgate Inholder for that the said Hannah did some time in the moneth of august Last past utter and speak contemptious, Reproachfull vilifying words against the Governour and Government of this province In saying that the Governour and his Councill were drunken beasts and that they spew and wolow in their own vomit.

Itm. We present Caleb Hopkins of Pomett for profaning the Sabath sometime the Last September by threatening of Jonathan Paine to fight with him, and offering to strike him, and Giveing of him bad language upon a Lords day.

Itm. Wee present William Dyer of Pomett for Cursing of Jane ffreeman and of some Church members at Pomett, and speaking in a Reproachfull and Contemptious manner of them sometime in the moneth of August Last past.

Itm. Wee present Nathaniel Beals Late Resident att Billingsgate for not coming to this present Sessions to give in his evidence for the Queen to the Grand Inquest he being summoned thereto by the Grand Inquest.

Witness, John Jenkins, foreman."

"The presentments agreed upon by the grand inquest and given in to this present cort holden in Barnstabel for her Majestie this, first Tuesday of january 1708.—

item we present wiliam Brown of Eastham for not atending the public worship of god in divers months past, as we are informed by one of the grand jury and other evidence.

Item we present john Smith of Eastham for not atending the publick worship of god in divers months past as we are informed by several of the grand jury.

item we present wiliam Eldreg and his wife of monamoi for not atending the publick worship of god in divers months past as we are informed by several of the grand jury.

Atest, John Jenkins, foreman."

"Jonathan Linnell of full age testifieth and saith: that I having constantly attended on the worship of God on the Sabbath days at the meeting house or place of publick worship in Eastham: have taken notice and observed that I have not seen William Brown of Eastham to attend ad publick worship for about the space of one quarter of a year Last past.

Taken upon oath this 7th day of january 1707-8 before mee Nath ffreeman justis peace.

"Barnstable Ss. To the Sheriff of our County of Barnstable, his Under Sheriff or Deputy. Greeting.

In his Majties name you are required to Sumon and give notice unto Charles Clark of Harwich In our County of Barnstable, that he Appear at our next Court of General Sessions of the peace to be holden at Barnstable on the first Tuesday of July next, Then and There to answer to his presentment made the Last April Sessions, for not attending ye publick worship of God. Hereof you may not fail and make return thereof. Dated at Barnstable the 28th day of may in the ninth year of his Majesties Reign. Anno Domini 1723.

Nath Otis, Clerk."

[duly endorsed, May 29, by John Russell, sheriff.]

"William Matthews, Josiah Smith and Joseph Shipley do all Testyfie and say to ye best of there observation. John Godfree Senr of yarmouth, has not been at meeting for one month Last past

Taken upon oath
This 21 day of Jany 1724—5
Joseph Davis forman before me Saml Sturges
Justis of peace."

"Janawary the 30. 1735—6. Benjamin Bligh being of full age testefieth and saith that som time one the Later eand of october Last past one the Sabeth day Lazarus lovell asks me tow go a whaling with him and I tould him that I should not shipe with him one that day what ever I did att another

Benjamin blish."

"Nathaniel Gould junr Testifies that on Lord's day in the later part of the sumer last past 1734 in the south meeting house in Eastham in the time when Mr. Osborn was Preching Hezachia Porenson of Truero being then and there in the seat by me did then pinch and gripe me by the neck and then Runn a pinn into my back then turned his head aside and laughed and when meeting was done he took hold of me and would not let me goe out of the seat for sometime.

In Eastham the 7th day of January 1734—5 then the above named Nathaniel Gould jun. gave oath to the truth of the above written

before me Joseph Doane Justice peace.

Ebenezer Mayo Testifies that he being present at the meeting house the time that Nanthaniel Gould junr in his evidence attests unto and then saw in the time when Mr. Osburn was Preaching Hezachia Porenson of Truero put his head to sd Goulds neck—and I saw him stick a pinn in to sd Goulds back and thus kept pestring him sd Gould and he sd Porenson smiled and made games at sd Gould."

[also sworn before Squire Doane.]

"Barnstable ss at his Majestys Court of General Sessions of the Peace Begun and Held at Barnstable on the first Tuesday of February Anno Domini 1754 By adjournment from the 2d Tuesday of January Last Being the 27th year of His Majesty.

The Grandjurors for the Body of the sd County of Barnstable upon their Oaths present Ambros Fish of Sandwich In the County of Barnstable Husbandman For that altho he was able of Body and was not otherwise necessarily Prevented yett he hath absented Himself from the Publick worship on Every Lords Day for the Space of one month Last past Together Contrary to Law and In Evil Example to Others.

Nath Bassett Foreman."

LISBON.

Approaching Lisbon from the opposite side of the Tagus, it has the appearance of a truly magnificent city. The lofty buildings, with their white walls, and airy turrets, stretch far up a finely ascending plane.—But as you approach it more nearly, and wander through it, your admiration ceases, and you become excessively disgusted with the rage of the rabble, and the narrowness and filth of the streets. The inclined position of Lisbon would render its cleanliness perfectly feasible; but no attention is given to the matter, except what exists in some municipal regulations, which affect the canine portion of the community.—Dogs are the only authorised scavengers, and for their services in this respect are granted certain rights and immunities. They swarm through the streets, especially at night, and so obstruct the narrow passages, that you are continually stumbling over them.

The French, while here, bayoneted these scavengers by the hundreds, and compelled those who move on two legs, to take their place. The effect of course, was a more clean and healthy city; but the French are gone, and the dogs are reinstated in their ancient rights. I have seen no personal violence offered to any of them, except by the king. His Majesty is in the habit of riding through the city upon a very fleet horse, and carrying in his hand a prodigiously long wand, with which he exhibits his muscular power, and brachial dexterity, in knocking over these poor Trays. His aim is sure, and his blow certain death. I saw him in the course of a few minutes, knock several of them entirely out of existence, and that too—which made the case rather a hard one—while they were picking the filth out of their monarch's path.—But the dogs are now becoming extremely shy of their king, and are manifesting their sagacity by a timely escape from the reach of his wand. They detect at a distance the rapid sound of his charger's hoof, and instantly take to flight, after the true old maxim—let those escape who can, and the devil take the hindermost.

It is not safe for one who respects his olfactories, or his apparel, to be in the streets of Lisbon after ten at night. The goddess Cloacina begins to reign at that hour, and her offerings are cast down indiscriminately from every upper window. Her altars, which in every other city are under ground, are here the open pavement; and woe to the luckless wight who happens to be passing at the time of her oblations; he will think of any thing but the sweet scents of Araby and the pure waters of Helicon. How the ungentle worship of this goddess should be thus fashionably tolerated, is inconceivable; it is enough to drive all romance and *night-errantry*, out of a city.

I wonder not that poetry has ceased here, that the harp is unstrung, and the minstrels are gone. How Love should linger under the embarrassments and perils of such a dodging existence, is a mystery. But this little fellow of the purple wing and laughing eye, is somehow the last to leave any community. He manages to remain, whatever may betide, else he would have long since taken his departure from Lisbon, and left its daughters to their desolate hearts, their silent tears, and worse—their broken guitars!

Political disasters and jealousies here have nearly broken up those little intimacies, which used to prevail in families of the same rank, and upon which depend the social joys of every community. Ladies are now seldom seen in any considerable numbers, except at worship; and here they meet at all hours of the day. You may pass from church to church, and find in the nave of each, large groups of well-dressed females.—The most young and fashionable assume a position in advance of the others; coming in, they first kneel, cross themselves, move their lips for a few minutes, and then assume a sitting posture on the clean marble pavement, with their small feet drawn up under them, something after the Turkish fashion. They sit here for the half day; and when there is no public service going on, which is usually the case, they amuse themselves in whispering over to each other those little things of which ladies are prone to be fond. To the young gentlemen, who are probably attracted here more by the worshippers than the worshipped, they never speak, except with their eyes; but these organs, with them, have a language more true to the instincts of the heart, than any dialect of the lip.

These whispering and glancing assemblages are more excusable here than they would be in our country. Ladies, with us, may meet when and where they please, and almost whom they please; but here these social indulgences are not known; and it is a very natural consequence that the ladies should avail themselves of the facilities which the church and balcony afford, for evading these irksome restrictions. A lady who does not dare to afford you a passing look as you meet her, in the street, will, in the church, knock aside her mantilla with her fan, and divide her glance between you and the image of the blessed Virgin; or if you are passing near her balcony, she will dart upon you all the sweet attractions of her unveiled face. Unreasonable and indiscriminate restraints promote neither the cause of religion or virtue. They convert the sanctuary into an ogling room, and the balustered window into an amatory bower.

The friars and monks of Lisbon are apparently the best fed people in it; they have a majestic corpulency of person, which reminds one of the good cheer which Sir Jack, of sack memory, so much admired. You meet them at every turn, in their black flowing robes, sandals, silver-buckled shoes, and hats of enormous brim. They move along with that gentlemanly, good-natured slow pace, which heeds not the flight of time. They have none of that thin, thinking, anxious look, which converts the closet and pulpit into a befitting refuge for ghosts: but they have that full fat, jolly cast of countenance, which lets the world pass for better or worse, and which well becomes a man, who knows that he can shrive a Sodom of its sins in a minute, or exorcise the devil out of as many millions as there are sands on the sea shore. There is something in this *full*, well fed look of unconcern about this world, and the next, which makes a man's conscience set easy upon him, and he begins to feel the flesh thicken upon his own bones.

The vow of celibacy in these fat, easy men, does not—if there be any truth in scandal—seriously interfere with their domestic pleasures. They have no wives, it is true, but the Foundling Hospitals, which are extensive and liberally endowed, have within them, according to report, many a sacerdotal likeness; and these little fellows of ambiguous parentage will, many of them, come forth one day to confess their betters, and run the career of their worthy fathers. The thing runs round in a rich voluptuous circle, far above the intrusions of an impertinent conscience, and the insulting terrors of a threatened hell. Such a life is worth having, and branded be the heretic that questions its sanctity. It is not, to be sure, in exact accordance with the habits of the Apostles; but those men of leathern girdles were foolish martyrs to their self-denying zeal. They lived in times when the absolving functions of popes and priests were not known; why then should their example be quoted in the good easy times, when there is no ignorance to be enlightened, and no depravity to be restrained. Let the world turn round on its axle, and let us all jog quietly along into heaven. But enough of this. The sentinel who sleeps on his post, forfeits his life, and the minister of Christ, who slumbers over his responsibilities, perishes with a double doom.

From the Cincinnati Daily Evening Post.

REMINISCENCE OF JOHN HANCOCK.—The memory of this great patriot, statesman, and orator, has been most grossly neglected; while hundreds whose services in the cause of independence were not a tithe to his, have been eulogised to the skies, and live on canvass, and in marble, this great patriot's name but seldom finds a place, even in our cups when celebrating that freedom he was among the very first, if not the first, to risk his life in obtaining. We have for years noticed this neglect with feelings of unfeigned regret. Never was a man more beloved by any people than Hancock was by the people of Massachusetts. With the exception of a single year, when Bowdoin was *put* in, he was for sixteen successive years elected their governor, and closed his patriotic and illustrious life in that high station. Hundreds of times have we seen him so worn out and crippled by disease that he could not stand, taken from his carriage into the arms of two faithful servants, (who regularly attended for the purpose,) and carried up to the council chamber, a distance of nearly fifty yards from the street. The last time he addressed his fellow citizens, was the most impressive scene we ever witnessed. A town meeting was called, upon a question of great excitement. Old Faneuil hall could not contain the people and an adjournment took place to the old south meeting-house; Hancock was brought in, and carried up into the gallery, where the hon. Benjamin Austin supported him on the right and the celebrated Dr. Charles Jarvis upon the left, while he addressed the multitude. The governor commenced by stating to his fellow citizens, that "*he felt*" it was the last time he should ever address them—that "*the seeds of mortality were growing fast within him.*" The fall of a pin might have been heard, such a death-like silence pervaded the listening crowd during the whole of his animated and soul stirring speech, while tears ran down the cheeks of thousands. The meeting ended, he was conveyed to his carriage, and taken home, but never again appeared in public; his death followed soon after. The corpse was emboweled and kept for eight days, to give an opportunity to the citizens from the most distant parts of the state, to render the last tribute of respect to his memory. They came by thousands, and tens of thousands; the procession was an hour and a half in passing. The post of honor, among the military, was given to the Concord Light Infantry, under capt. Davis, the same who commanded them on the ever memorable 19th of April, '75. It was the most solemn and interesting, and incomparably, the largest funeral procession we ever saw. Samuel Adams, who was lieutenant governor became *ex officio*, by the death of Hancock, and followed the bier (there were no hearses with nodding plumes in those days,) as chief mourner; but the venerable patriot could not bear the fatigue, and was compelled to retire from the procession.

Hancock before the revolution was a man of vast fortune, and although he permitted it to flow, in the cause of his country, like a river, he had still enough left to support a splendid establishment, and lived and entertained like a prince. His generosity was unbounded—we well remember that one evening in each week during summer, a full band of music, at his own expense, attended in front of his venerable stone mansion, at the head of the common, to entertain the citizens who were promenading on the mall. He seldom left Boston to visit at any distance; but when he did, he was always escorted by a volunteer troop of cavalry, who held themselves in readiness for that purpose.—He was very fond of a joke and repartee, so much so that a worthy citizen of Boston, Nathaniel Balch, Esq. a hatter, who never failed to appear among the invited guests at his hospitable board, obtained the unenvied appellation of "*the governor's jester.*" The celebrated Brissot in his travels in the United States, speaks of his meeting this gentleman at Hancock's table; and such was the mutual attachment between the governor and Mr. Balch, that if the former was called away, no matter what distance, Squire Balch attended him like his shadow which the following circumstance most happily illustrates:—Governor Hancock was called on to visit the then province of Maine, on which occasion he travelled in state, was attended by the hon. Col. Orne, one of the executive council, and Nathaniel Balch, Esq. Their arrival at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was thus humorously announced:

"On Thursday last arrived in this town, Nathaniel Balch, Esq. accompanied by his excellency, John Hancock, and the hon. Azor Orne."

These events of by-gone days have been brought to our recollection by the following short paragraph from the last New York Evening Star:

VALUABLE RELIC.—We have had left for us at our office for inspection, the principal commission, appointing John Hancock first major general of the Massachusetts colony. It is dated May 30th, 1776.

DUELLING.—At a moment when the miserable mania for duelling is so prevalent among us, the following anecdote from the unpublished memoirs of a French nobleman, and to which several living witnesses can attest as a fact, may not be without its value:

Two noblemen, the Marquis de Valaze and the Count de Merci, were educated under the same masters, and regarded by all who knew them as patterns of friendship, and honor, and sensibility. Years succeeded years, and no quarrel had ever disgraced their attachment, when, one unfortunate evening, the two friends having indulged freely in some fine burgundy, repaired to a house and engaged in a game of backgammon. Fortune declared herself in favor of the marquis, he won every game, and in the thoughtless glee of the moment laughed with exultation at his unusual good luck. The count lost his temper, and once or twice upbraided the marquis for enjoying the pain which he had excited in the bosom of his friend. At last upon a fortunate throw of the marquis, which gammoned his antagonist, the infuriated count threw the box and dice in the face of his brother soldier. The whole company in the room were in amazement, and every gentleman present waited with impatience for the moment when the marquis would sheath his sword in the bosom of the now repentant count. "Gentleman," cried the marquis, "I am a Frenchman, a soldier, and a friend. I have received a blow from a Frenchman, a soldier, and a friend. I know and acknowledge the laws of honor, and will obey them.—Every man who sees me, wonders why I am tardy in visiting with vengeance, the author of my disgrace.—But gentlemen, the heart of that man is entwined with my own; our education was the same, our principles are alike, and our friendship dates from our earliest years, but, Frenchmen, I will obey the laws of honor, and of France; I will stab him to the heart."—So saying, he threw his arms around his unhappy friend, and said: "My dear de Merci, I forgive you, if you forgive me, for the irritation I have given to a sensible mind, by the levity of my own—and now gentlemen," added the marquis, "though I have interpreted laws of honor my own way, if there remains one Frenchman in this room who dares to doubt my resolution to resent even an improper smile at me let him accompany me; my sword is by my side, to resent an affront, but not to murder a friend for whom I would die, and who sits there a monument of contrition and bravery, ready with me, to challenge the rest of the room to deadly combat, if any man dare to think amiss of this transaction."

THE SILK CULTURIST.

Morus Multicaulis.—"Susceptibility to injury by frost in ligneous plants is increased with the pressure of watery fluid, and diminished by the presence of firm, well ripened annual layers of wood. A knowledge of this fact is of the greatest importance to the agriculturist in the selection of soils and situations for crops which are but imperfectly naturalized. We may illustrate this by remarking that plantations of the Chinese Mulberry (*Morus multicaulis*,) a tree that is justly exciting the greatest attention in this country, and which deserves every effort at complete naturalization,—which were situated upon dry gravelly soils, even in cold aspects, withstood almost perfectly the extreme rigors of the last winter in the Eastern States, when extensive fields of the same tree, in most soils, were entirely cut down to the ground in a great majority of instances."—*Gen. Far.*

THE RURAL ECONOMIST.

White and other Washes, Cheap Paints, &c.—As this is the month when the cleanly, prudent farmer should be giving his *Barn, Stables*, and other outhouses, *garden and other fences*, a coat of *wash* of some kind; and above all, as it is a period when the frugal house-wife by the aid of a coat or two of white wash makes old things look new and cleanses, and purifies her kitchen, pantries, and cellars, we take pleasure in annexing the following receipes from which each may select such as may suit his or her taste best.

To make a Beautiful and Lasting Whitewash.—Take ½ peck unslacked lime, pour it on a kettle of boiling water; while the lime is slacking, add a gallon of stale chamber lie; when the lime is perfectly slacked dilute it with water to the proper consistence, and add to this mixture ¼ ounce of Prussian blue. This will give you a beautiful and lasting wash that will neither peal off nor turn yellow, and will look nearly as well as white paint. By increasing the quantity of blue you may make either a pale or dark blue as best suits your taste—or if you prefer it, by adding yellow or red ochre, you may impart either of these tints to your wash.

To make a cheap Paint or White-wash.

Take 2 quarts skimmed milk,
" 2 ounces fresh slacked lime,
" 2 pounds whiting.

Put the lime into a stone vessel, pour upon it a sufficient quantity of milk to make a mixture resembling cream, then add the remainder of the milk. When this is done, crumble and spread the whiting on the surface of the fluid, in which it will gradually sink. It must, after all the whiting has been precipitated, be well stirred, or ground as you would other paint, when it will be fit for use. By the addition of any coloring matter you may make it suit your fancy.

It should be put on with a paint brush, and when dry, a second coat should be given it.

The quantity above mentioned is sufficient for 27 square yards.

Incombustible wash and stucco White.—The basis for each is lime, which must be first slaked with hot water in a small tub or piggin and covered to keep in the steam; it then should be passed in a fluid form through a fine sieve to obtain the flour of the same. It must be put on with a painter's brush—two coats are best for outside work.

First. To make a fluid for the roof and other parts of wooden houses, to render them incombustible, and coating for brick, tile, stone-work, and rough-cast, to render them impervious to water, and give them a durable and handsome appearance.

The proportions in each recipe are *five gallons.*—Slack your lime as before directed, say six quarts, into which put one quart of clean rock salt for each gallon of water, to be dissolved by boiling, and skimmed clean; then add to the 5 gallons one pound of alum, half a pound of copperas, three fourths of a pound of potash, the last to be gradually added, four quarts of fine sand or hard wood ashes, say hickory. You may add any coloring matter your taste may dictate. It should be put on with a painter's brush; it will, it is said look better than paint, and be as lasting as slate; will stop the small leaks, prevent the moss from growing, and render the part painted with it incombustible.

Second. To make a brilliant stucco white-wash.—Take clean lumps of well burnt stone lime (oyster-shell lime will do as well,) slack as before directed; add ¼ lb. of whiting or burnt alum pulverized, 1 lb. of sugar, 3 pints of rice flour made into a thin and very well boiled paste, 1 lb. of clean glue, dissolved by simmering over a slow fire. It is more brilliant than plaster of Paris, and will last for 50 years. It should be put on warm.

Cheap white Paint.—One pound of unslacked lime, 1 lb. Spanish Whiting, 1 gallon of sweet Milk, 1 gallon Flax seed Oil, 1 tablespoonful of Salt;—pour on the lime sufficient water to slack it, and while the lime is slacking, pour on the oil so as to cook it thin, add the whiting and salt, then pour on the milk and stir it well.

A cheap green Paint.—Take 4 lbs. of Roman Vitriol, and pour upon it a tea kettle full of water; when the vitriol is dissolved, add two pounds of pearlash, and stir the mixture well with a stick until the effervescence ceases: then add a quarter of a pound of pulverized yellow arsenic, and stir the whole together. Lay it on with a paint brush, and if the wall has not been painted before, two or three coats will be necessary. If a pea green be required, put in less, and if an apple green, more of the yellow arsenic. The cost of this paint is less than one fourth of oil color, and the beauty far superior.—*Yankee Farmer.*

TICKS ON SHEEP.

A simple, easy, and infallible method of destroying them.

Take Scotch snuff, open the wool on the back of the sheep from head to tail, dust in a small quantity so as barely to color the felt,—do the same on the belly—pursue the same process by making a ring around the neck near the head, and another near the shoulders, and a third back of the shoulders, and a fourth around the body at the flanks of the sheep.—The odor of the snuff will diffuse itself through the whole fleece in such a manner as to destroy the ticks in the course of two or three days, and will in no degree injure the sheep or the wool. To apply a suitable quantity, and nothing more, of the snuff, procure from a tinman a tin box of the size of a tin pepper-box, which will cost six cents—have the cover or cap like a tunnel, with five quite small holes at the little end of the cap—fill it with snuff, then use it in the parted wool as you would a pepper box when you cook a beef-steak. I give this from experience, and say with confidence that it will not fail of the desired effect.

FRESH and BEAUTIFUL
Spring Dry Goods.
MRS. R. L. SMITH,
No. 104 North Second street (below Race),
INVITES the attention of Ladies, to her assortment of new [illegible] goods, including an extensive variety of articles suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are
Rich Paris Lustres,
Super Ernistines,
New Style Painted Lawns,
Rich Figured Muslins,
Plain and Figured Silks,
Splendid Painted Muslin.
ALSO.—HOSIERY, of every kind; Loces, Linen Cambrics and Handkerchiefs, [illegible] ALSO—
SPRING PRINTS,
Recently selected, and of approved styles—all of which will be sold at moderate prices. [illegible]

Pure Schuylkill Ice.
THE PENNSYLVANIA ICE COMPANY, is now delivering to the customers its superior Schuylkill Ice, and will continue to do so throughout the season. [illegible]
PRICES:
25 Cents per week, for a quarter peck per day.
37½ do. do. half peck do.
50 do. do. one peck do.
Or at 25 cents per Bushel.
[illegible]
R. Jordan, & Co. S. W. corner 3d and Arch sts. and N. W. corner of 3d and Walnut sts.
Joseph Roskin, [illegible]
J. W. Stiers, [illegible]
Charles Marshall, 312 Market st. next door to the Western Bank.
Edmund Pryor, S. E. corner Green and Front.
Joseph Fisher, [illegible]
Lewis Delonear, [illegible]
J. M'Crossan, [illegible]
Thos. Hopkins, [illegible]
F. Duranty, [illegible]
J. Beswick, [illegible]
Or at the Depot, No. 3 South Fifth Street, where Ice will be delivered at all hours of the day or night, for the accommodation of transient customers.
[illegible]
WILLIAM McKIBBIN, Superintendent.

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Girlling, Esq. late of Lower Dublin Township, and county of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to present them, and those indebted to the estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
REBECCA GIRLLING, Administratrix.

For Sale or to Let,
A HOUSE and lot, situate in [illegible]
[illegible]

Five Dollars Reward.
LOST, by a lady on [illegible] a LEATHER TRUNK, [illegible] "John McAllister, No. 48 Chesnut st. Philadelphia." [illegible]

Life Insurance & Trust Company,
Office, No. 159 Chesnut Street.
The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company—Charter Perpetual;
CAPITAL 300,000,
DAILY receive money in Trust or Interest, execute Special Trusts, grant Policies of Life Insurance on the most favorable terms, and grants Annuities and Endowments. [illegible]
Rates of Insurance for $100, at the following Ages:
[illegible]
Office open from 9 o'clock, A. M. [illegible]
BENJ. W. RICHARDS, President.
JNO. F. JAMES, Actuary.
George W. Ash, Treasurer.

A Magnificent Large Oil Painting of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
With Paris, Tybalt, and Friar Lawrence, at the Tomb of the Capulets. Also, a masterly and valuable painting of the
Death of Cleopatra,
By a celebrated artist, have been added to the rich collection of PAINTINGS and ENGRAVINGS, exhibited at HEAD QUARTERS, [illegible]
[illegible] SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED WITH GAS, [illegible]
[illegible] SALMAGUNDI, and of the Every Body's Album, may be had at the Bar.

New Treatise on Navigation.
KEY & BIDDLE will publish on Thursday next, A New Theoretical and Practical Treatise on Navigation, [illegible] By M. F. Maury, Passed Midshipman, U. S. Navy.
Recommendations.
[illegible]
EDW. C. WARD, Prof. Mathematics, U. S. Navy.
[illegible]
P. J. RODRIGUEZ. U. S. Navy Yard, Gosport, March 7, 1836.
[illegible]
M. DICKERSON. Com. John Rodgers, President of the Board of Navy Commissioners.

Rev. B. Hibbard's Carminative Salve.
THIS Salve, for upwards of 30 years has been employed in curing [illegible]
[illegible]
ALSO—Forsale as above—Rev. B. HIBBARD'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS. [illegible]

West Chester Boarding School,
FOR BOYS,
IS located in the borough of West Chester, Chester co. Pa. twenty four miles west of Philadelphia. [illegible]
JOSHUA HOOPES.

Spring & Summer Fashions.
C. DERMONT & Co. Merchant Tailors,
No. 18 S. Third st. between Market & Chesnut,
BEG leave to inform their friends and the public generally [illegible]
[illegible]

TO TAILORS.
Mahan's Improvement and Application of Ward's Protractor System.
THE Subscriber takes this opportunity to make known to his friends and the trade in general, that his Report of London and Philadelphia Fashions, for spring and summer of 1836, are now ready for delivery, [illegible]
FRANCIS MAHAN.
[illegible]
FRANCIS MAHAN, No. 215 Chesnut st. Philada.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Andrew Busch, Cordwainer, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are requested to make payment [illegible]
ELIZABETH BUSCH, Executrix to the estate of Andrew Busch, dec'd.

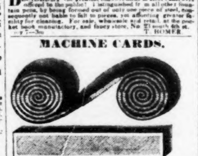
Schuylkill Coal Office, No. 17 Arcade.
THE Subscriber will have constantly on hand, a superior article of PEACH ORCHARD, RED ASH, and BROAD MOUNTAIN or WHITE ASH COAL, [illegible]
GEO. W. FOERING.
[illegible]

Patent Fly Net,
For Carriage, Gig, and Saddle Horses.
THE Subscriber having obtained Letters Patent, [illegible]
HENRY KORN, No. 22 N. 3d st.
[illegible]

Fashions for Tailors.
JUST published, and now ready to send out by mail or otherwise, according to order "Ward's recently improved Diagram of Latest Fashions, with Patterns and Explanations," [illegible]
ALLEN WARD, No. 241 South 9th st. Philada.
[illegible]

Super Patent Fountain Pens,
DECIDEDLY the greatest improvement in steel pens, ever offered to the public! [illegible]
T. HOMER.

MACHINE CARDS.



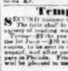
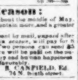
THE Undersigned would respectfully inform COTTON & WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS and CLOTHIERS in general, that he has on hand, and is receiving from time to time, from the most approved makers, a general assortment of MACHINE CARDS, and implements suited to their use, consisting in part of the following:
[illegible]
WM. H. HOWARD, No. 43½ north Front street.

F. KLETT'S KREOSOTE
TOOTH ACHE DROPS.
THIS article having proved superior to any medicine ever offered for that distressing disease, [illegible]
FRED. KLETT, N. E. corner of 2d and Callowhill sts.

WETHERILL & BROTHERS,
No. 65 North Front street, 3 doors below Arch street, east side,
MANUFACTURERS of White Lead, Red Lead Litharge, [illegible]

Temple of Reason:
SECOND volume will commence about the middle of May. [illegible]
[illegible] CANFIELD, Ed. 74 N. Sixth street.

UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTORY,

No. 14 North 3d st. opposite Church Alley.
SLEEPER & BROTHER,
OFFER for sale, a large stock of UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS, [illegible]
Also, Gum Elastic Umbrellas.

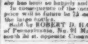
To the Public.
Gold's Union Premium Oven.—Durability, Convenience and Economy.
WE present this Oven to the public, [illegible]
JOHN McDONNELL.

Scouring Brick.
ENGLISH Scouring Brick, which are extensively used in England, and much sought for in Philadelphia.
FURNITURE PASTE.
[illegible]
BLACK VARNISH FOR GRATES.
[illegible]
PETER LEHMAN, Druggist, 220 Market street.

Cures for Deafness.
"THE COLUMBIAN RESTORATIVE FOR THE HEARING," [illegible]

GUTTÆ SURDITÆ.
A Cure for Deafness.
THE proprietor of the Guttæ Surditæ [illegible]
[illegible] ROBERT D. HART, [illegible]

For Sale.



A SMALL STEAM BOAT, [illegible]
[illegible]

Waldie's Library.
WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY, for 1836, opens with the following new and popular works:
1. Tales of the Great St. Bernard, by the Rev. George Croly, author of Salathiel, &c.
2. The Naval Annual, containing the Three Cutters and the Pirate, by Capt. Marryatt. [illegible]
3. Campbell's Letters from the South, Algiers and Barbary, in continuation.
4. Gilbert Gurney, by Theodore Hook, concluded from last volume.
5. Japhet in search of a Father.
6. [illegible] will be published, a new anecdotical history of the Crusades.
7. The works of Charles Lamb.
8. Smith's Captivity among the Pirates of Cuba.
9. Lady Delany's Letters.
10. Memoirs of Madame Bonchamps.
11. Captain Edward Boy's Captivity and Adventures in France and Flanders.
12. Lady Murray's Memoirs, &c. &c.
Subscriptions, $5 per annum, thankfully received by ADAM WALDIE, Carpenter street, near 7th.

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE,
By Wm. Montgomery,
CHICAGO—ILLINOIS.

Edward Vanderslice,
DENTIST,
And Manufacturer of Improved Incorruptible Teeth,
BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, [illegible]
REFERENCE.
Dr. George [illegible], Professor of Anatomy.
Dr. George [illegible] M'Clellan, Professor of Surgery.
Dr. Samuel McClellan, Professor of Midwifery.
Dr. Jacob Green, Professor of Chemistry,
Professors of Jefferson College.

R. S. Gilbert,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD—No. 25 MINOR ST. below Sixth street.

To all whom it may Concern.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I, James D. Egbert, of the town of Lansing, in the county of Tompkins, and state of New York, [illegible]
JAMES D. EGBERT. February 8th, 1836.

To the Afflicted.
A House of Entertainment for the Sick, &c.
PERSONS residing in the city or county, or travelling strangers, [illegible]
L. BRINK.

HEYL'S EMBROCATION FOR HORSES.
THIS Embrocation is recommended to farmers, keepers of livery stables, [illegible]
Prepared only at MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia.

NORTHERN LIBERTIES
RIDING SCHOOL.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, [illegible]
THOMAS CRAIGE, No. 320 North Front street.

Mackintosh's Practice,
HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.
KEY & BIDDLE, have recently published, Principles of Pathology and Practice of Physic, by John Mackintosh, [illegible]

ISAAC BARTON & Co.
No. 30 South Second street, Philadelphia,
HAVE received by late importations, an extensive assortment of Spring Goods, which they offer at moderate prices. WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
[illegible]

Cantrell's Ague Mixture,
AND TONIC MEDICAMENTA,
A SOVEREIGN remedy for Ague and all deceitful fevers, [illegible]

VEGETABLE
TONIC TINCTURE,
A SPECIFIC remedy for Fever and Ague; Spring and Fall Fevers, Dyspepsia or Indigestion; Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. &c.
[illegible]
EDMUND PRYOR.

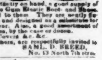
FOR the cure of White Swellings, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Glandular Tumours, Felons, Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, [illegible]
[illegible]
WM. JUDKINS.
[illegible] at Peter Lehman's Drug and Chemical Store, No. 220 Market street, Philada.

MARSHALL'S CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
Syrup of Sarsaparilla.
FOR THE CURE OF
Obstinate Eruptions of the Skin, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Biles which arise from an impure habit of body.
Scrofula or King's Evil, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Tetter, Scaly Eruptions, White Swellings,
And all disorders arising from an impure state of the blood, [illegible]
[illegible]

CAUTION.
[illegible]
MARSHALL'S Drug and Chemical Store, No. 312 Market street, next door to the Western Bank, Philadelphia.

CARPENTER'S
Family Medicine Chest Dispensatory,
CONTAINING a select Catalogue of Drugs, Chemicals and Family Medicines, [illegible]
GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Chemical Warehouse, 301 Market street.

PATENT
GUM ELASTIC



Boots and Shoes.
THE undersigned has constantly on hand, a good supply of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gum Elastic Boots and Shoes, [illegible]
SAML. D. BREED, No. 13 North 7th street.

Lost.
$10 REWARD will be paid by the Subscriber, to any person who will return to him an Account Book, which was lost on the night of the 25th of January last, [illegible]
JACOB GREEN.

B. Robinson,
WHOLESALE Manufacturer of Jewelry Silver Combs [illegible]
Office No. 74 Chesnut st. between 2d and 3d sts. Philada.

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork
MANUFACTORY,
Southwest corner of Fifth and Cherry Streets.

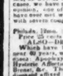
THE Subscribers have constantly on hand, a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, [illegible]
R. & W. WILSON.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS
Manufactured Wholesale and Retail.
MRS. J. C. EVANS, respectfully informs her patrons and the public generally, [illegible] 47 south 4th street, [illegible]

Patent Double Focus,
SPECTACLE GLASSES

RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his friends and the public in general, for past favors, [illegible]
ISAAC SCHNAITMAN.

Removal.—E. P. Lescure,



HAS opened at the new store, No. [illegible] south east corner of Market and Third streets, [illegible]
N. B.—Clocks and Watches repaired and warranted.

BROWN & WEST
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and customers, [illegible]
N. B.—Wanted, a boy to run errands. [illegible]

For Coughs, Colds, &c.
Dr. Paschall's Pectoral Emulsion.
THIS medicine has proved itself one of the best remedies yet discovered for the relief of coughs, colds, dyspnœa, pleurisy, &c. [illegible]
CERTIFICATE.
[illegible]
JOHN CLAXTON,
PHILIP GARRETT.
ALSO—DR. PASCHALL'S GOLDEN DROPS.
[illegible] WILLIAM BIDDLE'S Drug and Chemical Store, N. W. corner 11th and Arch streets.

NO. 57 NORTH EIGHTH ST.
NEAR Arch st.—Entrance both from Schriver's Court and Eighth street.
Dr. HUET'S
Medical House.
For relief of particular diseases, without Mercury or Copaiva. The Dr. may be consulted from morning until 11 o'clock at night.
N. B.—Pat ents can be boarded at the establishment if desired.

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